The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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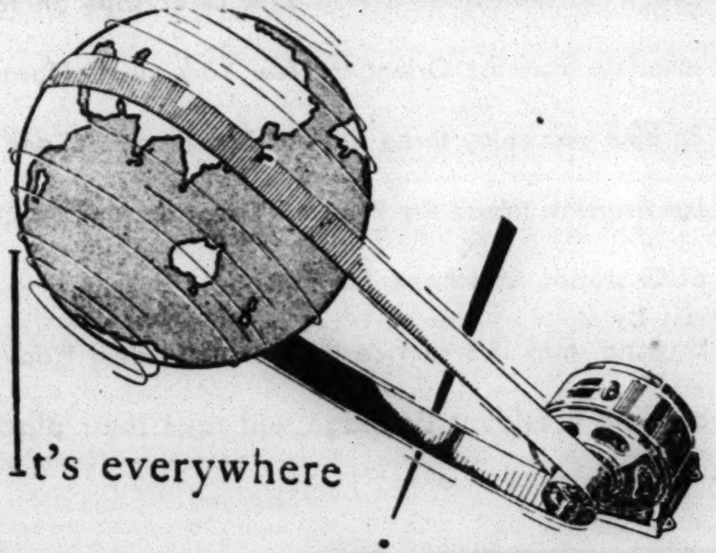

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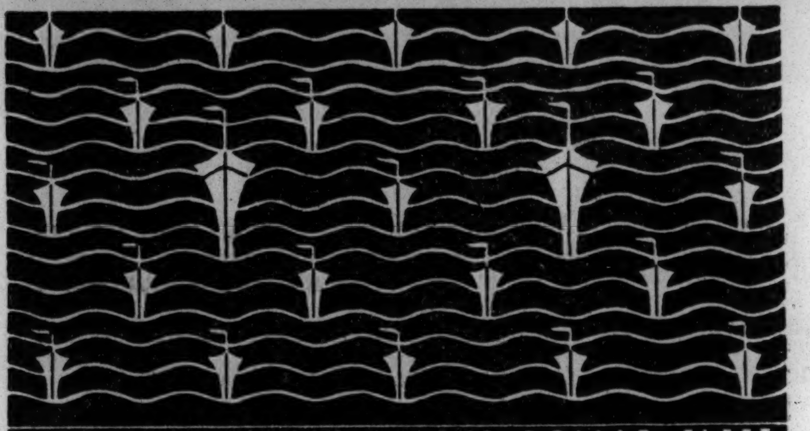

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE SASSOON DECISION TO QUIT INDIA: INVEST IN SHANGHAI

ONE wonders whether the Chinese people will welcome with any manifestations of gratitude the announcement of Sir Victor Sassoon, head of the fabulously wealthy British-Indian-Jewish Sassoon family interests, that they have decided to withdraw their investments from India and put their money into the Shanghai International Settlement. As a matter of fact there is nothing new in the announcement that the Sassoons are investing their money in Shanghai, for two years ago one of the representatives of this famous family stated in the course of an interview which appeared in a Tientsin newspaper that they were planning to invest $500,000,000 silver (equivalent to more than $100,000,000 in U. S. Currency) in real estate and construction at Shanghai. And they have been doing just that: in fact they are rapidly reconstructing the city with new hotels, apartment houses, office buildings in almost every block. Scarcely a week passes but what there is a full-page announcement in the local foreign newspapers telling of some new Sassoon enterprise or promotion. They control the local bus service and fought hard, but failed to obtain the telephone franchise. A member of the family recently claimed, rather boastfully we thought, that they are now the largest single owners of real estate in the foreign-administered area. Some months ago a newspaper correspondent approached one of the Sassoon representatives for some information about the family that might be included in a story for a British newspaper. The representative replied "It isn't necessary to describe the Sassoons in England: they are better known than the London *Times*."

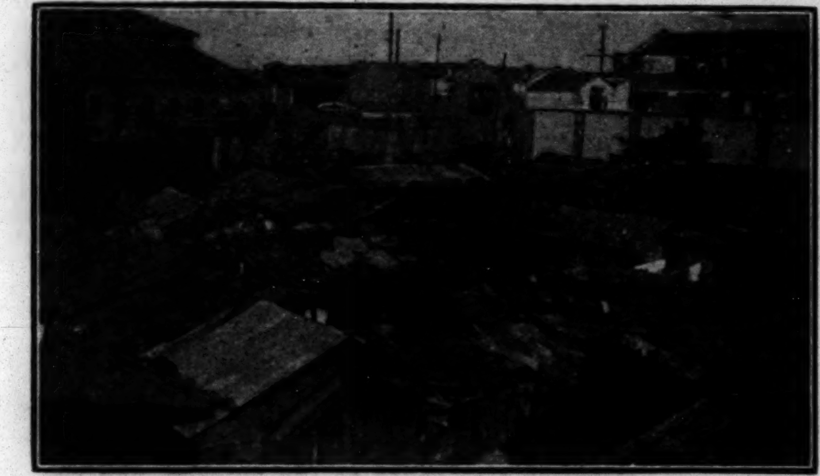
In Sir Victor Sassoon's recent announcement which was cabled to Shanghai by *Reuters* from Bombay, India, he declared his intention of withdrawing permanently from India and making China the center of his future activity. He declared, "The outlook for the foreigner in India does not seem to be bright." Continuing, he was quoted by *Reuter's* correspondent as saying that his decision to transfer his activities to Shanghai was due mainly to Indian competition and political instability. As regards China he expressed the opinion that the civil wars and others troubles now afflicting the country would soon be ended and that the Central Government at Nanking and the banks were keen to launch big schemes to develop the country with the aid of foreign capital and foreign science. Then after alluding to large investments which the Sassoon interests had already make in Shanghai, he declared, "whatever changes there may be; whatever governments may come and go; whatever modifications may take place in the status of Settlements and Concessions, by reason of its geographical situation and importance as a center of population alone the growth and development of Shanghai are inevitable. It is only necessary to trace its progress within the past two decades to support this view. What reason is there to suppose that, if such progress can be made under conditions so disadvantageous as have prevailed since the Revolution in 1911, the peak of progress has been reached? What signs are there that the saturation point of trade and populousness has been attained? There is, indeed, evidence—overwhelming evidence—on all sides that the city and its environs are destined to, and may be almost on the eve of, further developments which will attract to Shanghai more than ever the eyes of the world. Who, looking into the future, can foresee Shanghai and its wide environments other than as a great center of industrial production as well as an ever greater entrepot of trade?" The interview concluded with an optimistic statement regarding the future of Sino-foreign cooperation in the development of Shanghai as one of the world's greatest ports and marts of international trade—which cooperation, in his opinion, will be of an enduring character "at least it will endure for the lives of most of us."

The significant phase of the announcement of the Sassoon decision to concentrate their investments in Shanghai rests in the fact that they apparently consider the Shanghai International Settlement a safer place for investing their money than India, or even England, for there recently have been rumors that they have been gradually liquidating their investments in Great Britain because of high taxes which prevail in that country. That they consider Shanghai to be a "haven of security" against the revolutionary maladies which are now affecting India where the Sassoon fortune was built up, is enlightening and at variance with the views of many who have not had any too great faith in the future stability of the city should it pass to Chinese control. The Secretary-General of the Settlement, Stirling Fessenden, was credited with a statement at the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, two years ago that Shanghai "would go to hell if handed over to the Chinese without restrictions." Apparently the Sassoon feel differently on the subject and are indicating their faith in a substantial manner by putting their vast fortune into real estate and enduring steel and concrete buildings which they hope will earn a good income in the years to come when the trade and population of the city still further increases. Regardless of what the future may have in store for Shanghai in consequence of the vast revolutionary changes now taking place in all phases of Chinese life, future generations of Chinese may have grounds for gratification that the Sassoons did have faith in the city at this critical stage and put their money into modern edifices that are likely to withstand the vicissitudes of revolution even though the present human occupants may not be able to withstand the strain.

THE "UNHYGIENIC" HUTS WHERE THE SQUATTERS LIVE

WE hazard the guess that C. Harpur, commissioner of public works of the Shanghai International Settlement, who holds an "O. B. E." from the British Government, could not have read Mrs. Buck's recent book, "The Good Earth," otherwise he would not have made the statement credited to him in a recent interview which appeared in *The China Press* pertaining to the arbitrary removal of the "ramshackle unhygienic huts" which have been erected on waste land around the International Settlement. Said Mr. Harpur, "Not only are the huts a menace to public health, but the owners are experiencing much difficulty in collecting rent which the squatters should pay for occupation of this land." Continuing, the interview stated that "at one time the evil was disregarded for the reason that a certain pity was felt for these emigrants from the provinces of the interior, but of late these hut settlements have grown to such an extent that measures have to be taken to prevent their increase, and at the same time safeguard public health." The interview concluded with the statement that in some places, particularly in the eastern district of the city, these "squatters-settlements" are interfering with certain reclamation and developments work which the public works department of the International Settlement has in contemplation. The pictures reproduced herewith from a recent issue of *The China Press* give some idea of these "squatters" huts, but only an inadequate idea of the wholesale human misery and squalor that is represented in these little villages which have been erected by homeless Chinese men, women and children about the borders of the Shanghai International Settlement. Occasionally the local foreign newspapers print brief items about fires breaking out among these straw and bamboo shacks and all too often the stories tell of serious loss of life because the shacks are constructed so close together that there is no opportunity for the occupants to escape. The headlines over the stories usually read, "Ten Lives Lost in Beggar Village Fire," but the incident might have happened in the center of Africa so far as the average Shanghai resident cares. It would be interesting if a census could be taken of these "beggar" villages to determine the number of human beings who reside therein: the number probably would exceed a hundred thousand. A trip about the borders of the Settlement along the new Chungshan motor-road gives some idea of the extent of these residences of homeless Chinese people. Most of these people have been forced out of their native districts in the interior provinces of China by famines, floods, wars and Communist depredations. They have drifted to Shanghai in the hope of finding work and thousands of them have found work as ricksha-pullers, on the docks, building construction, in the factories, etc., and thus have contributed to the wealth of this Sino-foreign metropolis which dominates the commerce of a conisderable portion of the Asiatic continent. But all of them do not find work—the weak and enfeebled, the aged, women and children—thousands of them die of disease and starvation. The annual reports of the Chinese benevolent society which collects and buries the bodies tells this phase of the story, but again very few indeed are those who give this matter more than a passing thought. In the opening sentence of this paragraph we suggested that Mr. Harpur, the commissioner of public works of the Settlement, should read the recent novel, "The Good Earth" written by a Nanking missionary woman, which so dramatized the lives of one of these "beggar" families that her book became a "best seller" abroad. We made this suggestion because Mr. Harpur's interview in the local newspaper indicated that he possessed neither knowledge nor sympathy in regard to what constitutes a most serious problem in China—this congregating of homeless and starving humanity about the borders of the rich and opulent foreign settlements. Shanghai has millions of dollars for stock promotions and the construction of palatial hotels, clubs and office buildings but not even a thought for its poor relations, the "flotsam and jetsam" of Chinese humanity, which has been dumped in our back yard. One would think that the International Settlement which has millions of dollars for widening streets for the comfort and pleasure of our automobile population and for other purposes, would be able to spare a few hundreds of dollars for the construction of a "model-village" to house these thousands of homeless humanity who come here and contribute their labor toward the wealth of the city. We agree with Mr. Harpur that these people "constitute a menace to public health and that their ramshackle and unhygienic huts should be removed" but not exactly in the way that Mr. Harpur would remove the menace. Furthermore, we would say that these miserable human beings not only constitute a "menace to public health," but that they constitute a much more serious menace to human society and the present order of things as they are envisaged by the present controllers of the Settlement.

Some of the "unhygienic" straw shacks which house thousands of homeless Chinese who have drifted to Shanghai from the interior provinces. Mr. Harpur of the public health department declares they should be removed because they are a "menace to public health," and the occupants are unable to pay rent on the property.



This squatters village is located in the Yangtszepoo district of Shanghai where more thousands of homeless Chinese humanity have constructed crude shelters from waste bits of lumber, tin and straw.

The Real Significance of the Korean Massacres

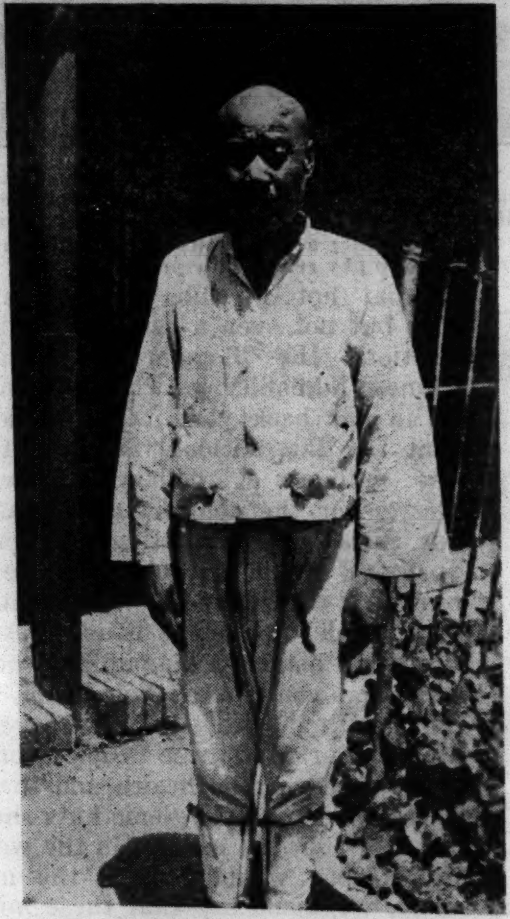
Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on July 22 sent a note to Mr. Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires demanding the immediate evacuation of the Japanese police and Koreans from Wanpaoshan and compensation for damages sustained by the Chinese farmers. Dr. Wang also declared the Wanpaoshan lease illegal and invalid and that questions pertaining to the cancellation of the contract and awarding of compensation are to be rejected.

THANKS to evidence presented by the editor of *The Japan Chronicle,* liberal British newspaper published at Kobe, Japan, it seems to have been quite conclusively proved that the massacre of nearly 100 Chinese residents of Korea, was neither accidental nor due to an unexpected weakness in the Japanese administrative and police control of Korea. Undoubtedly the massacres were due to Japanese police connivance, for as the editor of *The Chronicle* clearly shows, the Japanese police made no effort to prevent the murders and the Japanese authorities instead of calling out the military, actually transferred a section of the Japanese 77th Division *away from Heijo,* where the worst rioting occurred, and did this at the identical time when Korean mobs were dragging defenseless Chinese citizens into the street and beating them to death. The editor of *The Chronicle* also absolves the masses of the Koreans from complicity in the murders and calls attention to the fact that the murders and atrocities in Heijo were committed by a well organized gang of forty or fifty Koreans who were not residents of Heijo, but apparently had been brought in from the outside for the purpose.

The exposure of the Japanese plot, for it was nothing else but a plot intimately connected with Japanese aggressive designs in Manchuria, constitutes a damning indictment of the Japanese military bureaucracy which dominates the Japanese administration in Korea and South Manchuria. A perusal of the following expose of the Korean massacre of peaceful Chinese residents, which is reproduced from *The Chronicle* for July 14, together with editorial comment from the same paper on July 9 which was reproduced in last week's issue of *The Review*, shows conclusively that these incidents were intimately concerned with Japanese aggressive policies in South Manchuria:

HEIJO: BEHIND THE SCENES

"It is now a week since the massacres in Korea shocked the world, and the Japanese Government appears to have made no attempt to fix the responsibility. In previous editorial comment on the murders we have suggested the strong presumption that both the Government-General of Korea, and the various local authorities; were to blame for the complacent manner with which they greeted the first signs of anti-Chinese feeling, and for the criminal lack of precautions immediately before and during the riots. In the several official statements that have been made, considerable stress has been laid on the fact that the police—especially at Heijo, where the loss of life was heaviest—were helpless in face of the mob attacks. The authorities apparently do not realise that this admission alone is a serious reflection on the administrative officials of Korea. It is a point which we need not press any further. There was ample warning of the riots, there were troops available, but they were not called out despite the helplessness of the police.

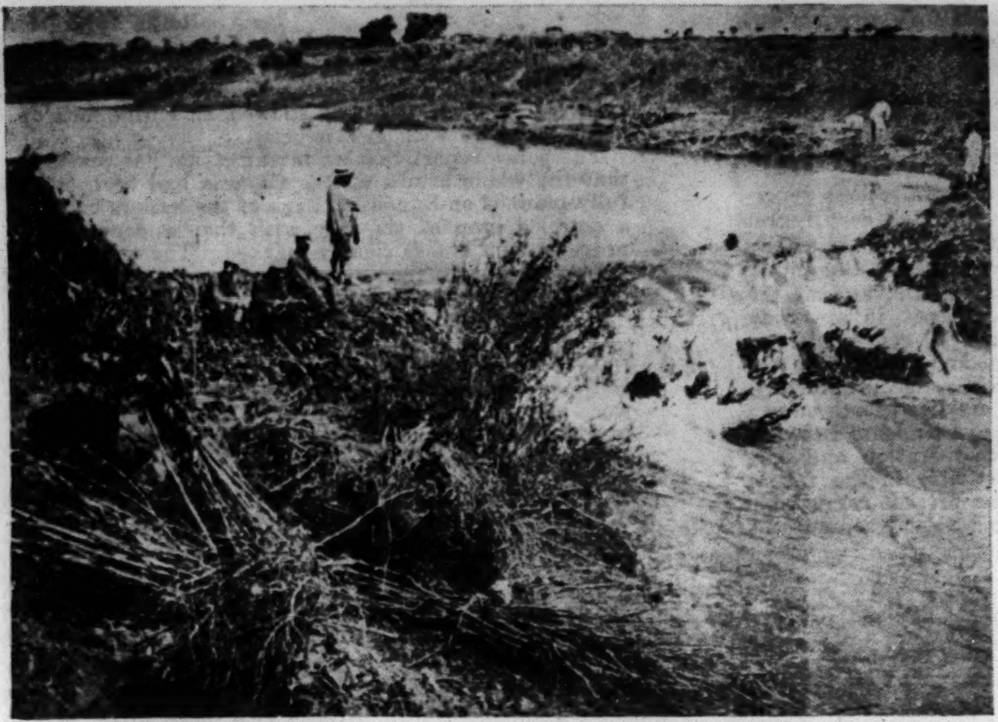


Hao Yung-teh, the Chinese real-estate dealer who leased land to the Korean "colony" at Wanpaoshan, which constituted the original cause of the clash between Chinese and Korean farmers. The lease never had been ratified by the Chinese authorities.

"But there are even more serious aspects of the riot, reports which have not appeared in print, but which call for an explicit detailed reply from the Foreign Office, and from the Government-General of Korea. We propose making these facts known, and in doing so would add that our information comes from eye-witnesses, and other trustworthy sources. The first serious allegation—we are open to correction by official knowledge—is that at Heijo the ringleaders of the mob were not local men. Though there were crowds of thousands round the scenes of the massacres, the atrocities were committed by a bare forty Koreans or fifty at most. These were the men who committed the murders; these were the men who wrecked the houses; set shops on fire; destroyed everything Chinese on which they could lay their hands. The other thousands—some of whom were arrested—were no more than on-lookers. The Heijo police were helpless to prevent massacres by a murder gang of forty, so helpless that rumour has it that not one of the ringleaders was arrested, all those now in jail being taken from the ranks of the on-lookers. And from Sunday night until early Tuesday morning, this murder gang did its work, apparently in accordance with a plan so carefully laid that the leaders carried accurate maps of the city, on which all Chinese residences and property were marked.

"A Japanese news agency, in its account of the riots, reported that:—'The attackers were told to carry on in the presence of police, consider the position in the face of gendarmes, but retreat before troops.' We have quoted this telegram before, and do so again in the light of an incident which is almost incredible. On Monday morning, a Chinese woman was being beaten in the streets. Close by was a policeman who made not the slightest attempt to interfere. His attention was called to the outrage, and the woman was left alone immediately he intervened. Unfortunately she was so seriously injured that she died. Perhaps more amazing is the allegation that several Chinese who were being conveyed to the police station in an automobile, under police protection, were dragged from the car and killed. If the police really were helpless, as the authorities claim, then there is little more to be said of either incident. They couldn't do the impossible; they couldn't beat off a savage mob intent on getting its victims. Only more than ever does it become necessary to hold a full and complete enquiry into the whole history of the riots, and why the troops were not called out to assist (and protect) the police.

"Two other important facts have been brought to our attention. The first is that on Monday afternoon, part of the 77th Regiment, which is stationed at Heijo, moved out of the town by rail being sent for duty in the South Manchuria Railway zone. Their mission was a legitimate one if it was to afford protection to Japanese and Koreans in Manchuria who might be in danger at the hands of Chinese mobs, seeking retaliation for the massacre. As it happened, there was no retaliation. From first to last the Chinese in Manchuria, despite their well-known habit of persecuting any luckless Korean who comes their way, have behaved with admirable restraint. If anyone had an excuse for retaliation, they had. But either through



This picture shows Japanese military police guarding the Korean farmers and laborers at Wanpaoshan during the construction of a dam across the Iting River for irrigation purposes. It was in order to prevent the construction of this dam that the Chinese farmers of the district at first protested and when their protests were unheeded, staged a riot which resulted in the Japanese sending their military police into the district.

their own good sense, or through the vigilance of the Chinese authorities, there have been practically no reprisals at all, Antung alone reporting one or two minor incidents where Koreans have been beaten. There is no reason to doubt that the 77th Regiment, or part of it, was sent to Manchuria. There is no reason to doubt that it was sent solely as a precautionary measure. There could hardly be any other reason. It was merely unfortunate that the troops could not have been used in Heijo itself before crossing the border. The second fact—perhaps a minor one—is that on Monday afternoon, nearly 24 hours after the riot had got under way, inflammatory posters appeared on the streets of Heijo. Neatly printed, in three colors, they alleged that Chinese in Manchuria were killing Koreans, and more or less proved it with a drawing of a Japanese soldier, on guard, defending Koreans who were hiding behind him. The posters succeeded in kindling local feeling, and probably were responsible for prolonging the riots into Tuesday morning. Until then the Koreans in Heijo had not shown any general animosity towards their Chinese neighbours. There were many instances where Koreans concealed Chinese for the night, and helped them reach a place of safety in the morning. But these posters, put up when the police were supposed to be getting the situation in hand, were exhibited long enough to work mischief, actually creating an impression that the Chinese were preparing to cross the border. According to the Antung section of the Liaoning Foreign Affairs Association, reports of this nature were freely published in Korea during the riots, it being alleged that Chinese cavalrymen had wounded 200 Koreans.

Korean farmers and laborers, under Japanese supervision, engaged in the cutting of trees for use in the construction of an irrigation dam across the Iting River at Wanpaoshan. It was this construction work that inflamed the Chinese farmers and resulted in the Wanpaoshan incident, which was suceeded by rioting in Korea, resulting in the massacre of nearly 100 Chinese residents and the wounding of several hundred more in the Japanese colony.

"That our informants do not exaggerate in claiming that the very great majority of Koreans took no active part in the riots is borne out by the Seoul Press, a paper which should be in a position to know. In its Saturday issue, the Seoul Press says:—

> It is reported that representatives of Korean social organisations representing all walks of life in town met in conference in the Auditorium of the Korean Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday at 9 p.m. to discuss measures to be taken regarding the Korean-Chinese trouble and passed the following three resolutions:
>
> (1) Declaration expressing profound regret at the present trouble, and sympathy with the Chinese sufferers to be expressed both at home and abroad as soon as possible.

(2) Efforts to be put forth to guarantee the livelihood of the Chinese by enabling them to reopen their shops.

(3) Measures to be worked out for the relief of the Chinese sufferers.

The statement drawn up reads:

"We, the representatives of organisations representing all walks of life express heartfelt deep regret at the present regrettable Korean anti-Chinese affairs in Chemulpo, Heijo, and other parts of Chosen in connection with the Wanpaoshan affair, and at the same time declare that such does not in any way represent the feeling of Koreans in general. It is not too much to say that Chosen and China have the closest of connections, historically, geographically, culturally and economically and must put forth offorts to maintain and knit closer the friendship between the two countries for mutual co-operation and prosperity, not only at present but also in the future and we can not but hope that the present regrettable affair will prove finally a case of good coming out of evil.

Temporary tent-barracks constructed at Wanpaoshan by the Japanese military police who now occupy the district and, according to Chinese reports, have forbidden any Chinese to approach within one mile of the Korean colony and irrigation works.

"At the meeting to-day of the Central Political Committee of the National Government; the Korean-Chinese collision affair in Chosen was brought up for discussion, at which Messrs. Wei Wei-min and Chung Weifun insisted that in spite of the fact that relations between Chosen and China had been satisfactory it is deplorable that such a regrettable affair as the present one had occurred, and judging from reports they were of the opinion that some one behind the scenes was publishing wires for the sole purpose of causing a gulf between them, so there is a necessity of making a declaration regarding the actual situation both at home and abroad.

"Rather a strange meeting, when Korea was swept so violently by anti-Chinese hatred. It will be politic to leave it at that."

In addition to the disclosures in the foregoing report from *The Chronicle,* the editor has also reproduced from the Japanese newspapers and news agencies, particularly those that function in Korea and South Manchuria, still further evidence that the wholesale massacre of Chinese citizens was undoubtedly planned by high Japanese officialdom for an ulterior purpose. Witness the following dispatch which was sent from Heijo, Korea by the Japanese *Nippon Dempo* news service on July 9:

Heijo, July 9.

Bitter complaints are being lodged against the local police for their complete failure to control the mobs of Korean rioters against the Chinese. It has been stated that the police showed an entire lack of ability to cope with emergencies.

The police report that an investigation has revealed that the whole attack on the Chinese had been carefully planned on Sunday. Each of the leaders carried a detailed map of the city with the residences and property of Chinese clearly marked. The attacks on these places were then carried out in accordance with detailed instructions.

It is reported that the Korean mobs were instructed not to molest Japanese residents in any way, in spite of the fact that anti-Japanese sentiment in Heijo has been the strongest in Korea. The attackers were also told to, "carry on in the presence of police, consider the position in the face of gendarmes but retreat before troops.

This dispatch which was sent to Japanese newspapers by a Japanese correspondent connected with a responsible Japanese news agency, who was in Heijo at the time of the uprising shows conclusively that these massacres were carefully planned and carried out under the very eyes of the Japanese police who apparently had instructions not to interfere. Also it is shown that high officials of the Tokyo Government were responsible for deliberately misleading the public when they instructed the Japanese Minister in China, Mr. Shigemitsu, to inform the Nanking Government that no additional Japanese troops have been sent to South Manchuria since the beginning of the trouble. The reports in *The Japan Chronicle* show definitely that a portion of the Japanese 77th Division stationed in Heijo, *was sent to the South Manchuria Railway zone in Chinese territory* during the progress of the rioting in Heijo that resulted in the killing of ninety-nine Chinese men and women and the serious wounding of several hundred others. The editor of *The Chronicle* has also shown by extensive quotations from the Japanese propaganda sheets published on Chinese soil such as the ***Manchuria Daily News,*** organ of the Japanese Government-controlled South Manchuria Railway, that a deliberate attempt was made to exaggerate the Wanpaoshan incident and make it appear that Korean farmers were being massacred by the Chinese, when the opposite was the case: a considerable number of Chinese farmers were mowed down by machine-guns of the Japanese military which was sent into the district for the purpose of evicting the Chinese farmers who were trying to protect their farm land from Japanese-Korean exploitation.

The seriousness of the situation which still exists in Korea has been shown in recent days by the arrival of ship-loads of Chinese residents who have been driven out of the Japanese colony. Approximately 8,000 Chinese refugees have arrived by ship at Tsingtao, Chefoo and Weihaiwei, and in addition many more thousands have fled across the border into South Manchuria from Korean territory. The stories that these refugees tell, though naturally exaggerated, nevertheless give some idea of the conditions which now prevail under the Japanese administration in Korea. A Reuter report from Weihaiwei on July 17, stated that many of the refugees were in a badly wounded and wretched condition. They told of corpses being tied to poles in the streets and backed to pieces; of one case where 71 Chinese had fled to a bath house for safety and practically all were killed; and of the fact that the massacres were carefully planned and executed.

As shown in an earlier discussion of this situation which appeared in these columns of *The Review* (July 11) the wholesale massacre of Chinese residents of Korea resulted from the so-called Wanpaoshan incident which occurred near Changchun, Manchuria on July 2. This incident grew out of a clash between Chinese farmers and Japanese-supported Korean immigrants who were attempting to force through an irrigation project. Due to the conflicting stories and propaganda spread by the opposing factions, it probably will never be possible to determine who started the trouble, but basically it was due to the officially-fostered Japanese policy of attempting to colonize South Manchuria by using Korean settlers, Korea being a crown colony of Japan. Since the Koreans receive the full police and military protection of the Japanese and have the advantage of Japanese exterritorial protection which frees them from Chinese taxation and prosecution in the Chinese courts, these Korean "colonies" naturally are a source of trouble to the Chinese authorities and the Chinese people generally. Practically all of reports regarding the Korean massacres which have been issued from official circles in Japan, have emphasized the point that Japan intends to take full advantage of the situation to force an advantageous settlement of the right of Koreans to own and exploit farming lands in South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, was quoted in *The Japan Chronicle* on July 14 as declaring that Japan intended to "put an end to the persecution of Korean peasants in Manchuria by the local Chinese officials and people," Baron Shidehara alleging that this was the real cause of the Korean uprisings. Continuing, the Japanese Foreign Minister declared that instructions had been sent to Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden and Mr. Ishii, the Consul-General at Kirin, to press negotiations with the Chinese authorities "for a settlement of all outstanding issues bearing on the persecution of Koreans." In this connection, Baron Shidehara claimed that there are now 1,000,000 Koreans in Manchuria and "their right of residence and the right of leasing land must be firmly secured....since their livlihood is of great importance to Japan."

To our knowledge this is the first time that Japan has claimed that there are 1,000,000 Koreans resident in Chinese territory, but whether the number is a million or a half million, the facts in the situation are that the great mass of these Koreans have been forced out of their native land by Japanese autocratic rule. It also is an indisputable fact that the great mass of these Koreans are ardent nationalists and violent enemies of the Japanese. For many years the Japanese paid little or no attention to these Korean emigrants and as a result they merged themselves in the Chinese communities and became Chinese citizens. Within recent years, however, the Japanese have been paying close attention to these Koreans and have been forcing them to register in the Japanese Consulates and have issued a general order forbidding them to take out Chinese citizenship. Three years ago the enforcement of these regulations resulted in serious anti-Japanese rioting on the part of the Korean communities in the Chientao district of Kirin province which borders on Korean territory. Alleging that these Korean uprisings were Communistically inspired, the Japanese sent military police into the district and ruthlessly suppressed them. The Japanese also brought strong military pressure to bear on the Chinese authorities and compelled them to deal stringently with the Korean revolutionists on Chinese territory. Now the Japanese turn around and charge the Chinese with "oppressing" the Koreans. The Chinese are thus between the devil and the deep sea, for on the one hand they are being pressed by the Japanese to grant the Koreans the right to own or lease land, which under Japanese exterritoriality removes the Koreans from Chinese jurisdiction and has the effect of creating little Japanese-supported Korean "colonies" all over the Chinese map. On the other hand the Chinese are required to suppress rigorously any anti-Japanese manifestations on the part of the nationalistically inspired Koreans, but when the Chinese take such action, they are charged with "oppressing" the Koreans. This in brief is the situation which exists in this section of Chinese territory which the Japanese military party and associated commercial and financial interests for many years have been intent on annexing to the Japanese Crown.

The real significance of this situation from an international political standpoint rests in the fact that it closely parallels the conditions which prevailed in North Manchuria three years from the standpoint of the clashing interests of the Chinese and Soviet Russians. The Soviet Russians, in order to break down Chinese resistence, and re-establish their prestige in North Manchuria waged active war against China. Using a strong military force and subsidized Mongolian bands which operated in Chinese territory, they ravaged the entire Chinese frontier for hundreds of miles, laying waste dozens of Chinese cities and massacring the inhabitants. Thus did the Soviet re-establish, by force of arms, their "prestige" in North Manchuria. By using somewhat similar methods, otherwise the wholesale massacre of Chinese residents of Korea, the Japanese have attempted a re-establishment of their prestige in South Manchuria. A delegation of prominent Japanese politicians who visited Baron Shidehara (Japan Chronicle, July 12) declared that the Korean murders were due to "weak" Japanese policy; that Japanese prestige in China had been impaired in numerous ways, notably the refusal several months ago of the Chinese National Government to receive Mr. Obata as Japanese Minister, etc.

To the average newspaper reader, the Wanpaoshan incident and resulting massacre of Chinese residents of Korea, will probably be dismissed as "just another Manchurian incident," but this does not, of course, minimize the growing tenseness of the triangular clashes which are constantly occurring in that important section of Chinese territory. The situation is obviously becoming more acute because of the growing mass-strength of Chinese influence due to the influx of Chinese emigration to the three northeastern provinces. The Chinese population of these provinces is now estimated at 30,000,000 and in addition to the normal increase the population is being constantly augmented by further emigration from the famine and war-harassed provinces south of the Great Wall, particularly Hopei, Honan, Shensi and Shansi. The overwhelming population influence is now wielded by Chinese who dominate the agricultural production while the retail selling and goods distribution in the interior districts also is controlled by the Chinese shop-keepers. Soviet Russian influence in North Manchuria is largely confined to the Soviet-controlled Chinese Eastern Railway, while in South Manchuria the Japanese influence is largely confined to the Japanese-controlled South Manchuria Railway and associated enterprises. While the Chinese are weak from a military and governmental standpoint, their growing mass-population influence is evidenced in the frequent clashes between Chinese and Russians in North Manchuria and between Chinese and Japanese in South Manchuria. In recent years the Chinese railway construction program has largely broken the monopolies of both the Russians and Japanese, while work is rapidly progressing on the construction of a new port at Hulutao on the Gulf of Liaotung, which if successfully completed, would make the Chinese independent of both the Japanese-controlled port of Dairen and the Soviet-controlled port of Vladivostok. China's greatest need in the circumstances is a prolonged period of peace that would enable China to consolidate her position and unitedly oppose foreign aggression in this area. But if this peace cannot be attained, then the only other prospect is the ultimate alienation of this entire territory to imperialistic foreign powers which long have coveted this territory. Russo-Japanese rivalry over this territory has always constituted a disturbing element in domestic Chinese politics, witness the present apparent attempt of the Canton "National Government" to obtain Japanese recognition and the similar Japanese attempt to play the Canton Government against Nanking in order to obtain a continuation of Japan's "special position" in Manchuria. As for the Russians they always have taken advantage of civil strife in China to improve their position in North Manchuria, witness the active propagation of Communism in China and the Soviet intervention in North Manchuria in 1929 which was designed partially for the purpose of preventing the Manchurian forces from coming to the assistance of the Central Government in the war between Nanking and the Northern militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yuhsiang. It has been a common practice in China for years to label Chinese politicians and militarists as to their attitudes on the Russian and Japanese questions. As stated in a discussion of this situation in last week's issue of *The Review*, the unfortunate phase of the situation is that China's public men have not yet reached the point where they can rise above their petty animosities and put their political affairs in shape so as to unitedly oppose the foreign aggressor.

POSSIBILITIES OF BOYCOTT

Although there has been considerable propaganda regarding a boycott of Japanese goods in retaliation for the Korean massacres, it is not yet certain that such will eventuate in any considerable force, the reason being that Japan has taken clever advantage of the present civil war and disturbed situation to play Canton against the National Government. Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Canton, accompanied by Liu Chi-wen, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai and a son-in-law of Ku Ying-fan of the Canton Council, departed last week for Japan. According to a report issued by the official *Kuomin* service on July 20, it was alleged that Eugene Chen's purpose in going to Japan was to obtain recognition and military and financial support for the Canton Government. In this connection the *Kuomin* dispatch called attention to the fact that the Canton Government Council had decided to take no action regarding the massacre of Chinese in Korea and had forbidden the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Canton to participate in an anti-Japanese boycott. Owing to the complicated political situation facing the National Government with two civil wars in progress in the South and a threatening situation in the North, it is unlikely that Nanking would be able at this juncture to take any strong action against the Japanese, the reason being obvious: the fear of Japanese retaliation bv throwing its support to South China or taking some action in the North that might cause complications in that area. The massacre of Chinese in Korea has already had a seriously detrimental effect on the prestige of the Chinese administration in Manchuria and throughout North China.

According to a *Kuomin* dispatch from Kirin on July 19 the Korean farmers at Wanpaoshan, under Japanese military protection, have reopened their irrigation ditches which had been destroyed by the Chinese farmers. The report stated that the Japanese military has established a temporary barrack in the district and no Chinese are allowed to approach within a mile of the Korean colony.

The Japanese *Rengo* service on July 19 reported that the Minseito or Government Party, had held a conference which was presided over by Premier Baron Wakatsuki who declared that Japanese rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia are intimately concerned with the national life of the Japanese Empire, "hence Japan was not in a position to withdraw her interests or relinquish her rights in those regions." The Premier stated, however, that Japan considered it a fundamental policy to "uphold the co-existence and co-prosperity of Japan and China with mutual confidence."

In another dispatch *Rengo* stated that Japanese military circles considered the present Japanese policy toward Manchuria as "weak-kneed" and unless strengthened was likely to lead to further complications. The *Rengo* dispatch quoted un-named Japanese military officials as declaring that Manchuria "constitutes a pivotal question for the existence of the Japanese Empire from an economic standpoint," and in the circumstances all factions in the House of Peers were of opinion that Japanese policy should be strengthened in order that Japan should pursue a "right path" in respect to its Manchurian policy.

There have been numerous Korean expressions of sympathy toward the Chinese since the Korean massacres. One report in the *China Times* stated Kin Li-shan, a Korean, who was correspondent of a Korean newspaper, stationed at Tsitsihar, North Manchuria, had published an apology to the Chinese and as a result he was shot and killed by a Japanese in Tsitsihar.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek wired to the National Government from his headquarters at Nanchang, Kiangsi, giving instructions that a strong protest be lodged with the Japanese authorities. A member of the National Legislative Yuan at Nanking submitted a resolution proposing five measures in respect to Sino-Japanese policy, (1) Complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory; (2) Abrogation of Japanese exterritorial rights; (3) Punishment of all Japanese officials responsible for the Korean massacres: (4) Demand for an indemnity from Japan; (5) Demand for a formal apology. In case Japan should refuse to comply with these demands, China should refer the case to the League of Nations and the Hague Court.

The National Government reported on July 19 the receipt of numerous telegrams from Overseas Chinese organizations demanding a strong stand against Japan over the Korean incidents.

A *Kuomin* message from Nanking on July 20 stated that certain Japanese counter-proposals relative to the National Government's attempt to abolish Japan's exterritorial rights, had been rejected by the National Government. The report stated that the Japanese Government, had suggested (1) that special areas, for example, Manchuria and Mongolia, be designated, where the system of Japanese consular jurisdiction should be retained; (2) that special tribunals be set up in all treaty ports with Japanese judges participating in the trials; and (3) that all interior cities be thrown open for the trade and residence of Japanese subjects. In its reply, the National Government had emphasizes the fact that the Sino-Japanese Treaty under which Japanese nationals enjoyed extra-territorial privileges in China has already expired. With the expiration of the Treaty, therefore, such privileges have ceased to exist.

Canton and Kuominchun Both Plan Attack on Government Before Chiang Kai-shek's Anti-Red Drive Completed

According to dispatches from Canton on Wednesday, July 22, the purpose of Eugene Chen's trip to Japan is to establish "close and cordial relations" between Canton and Japan. It was also announced that Canton has agreed to the appointment of a Japanese Adviser at a monthly salary of $2,000. The Hongkong papers announced that the Japanese Consul at Canton would resign his post to accept the position, but this was denied. Eugene Chen arrived in Japan on July 22 and according to a *Rengo* report arrangements have been made for early interviews with Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, and other Japanese leaders. The Japanese authorities, however, declared that Chen was only being welcomed as a private individual and not as the Foreign Minister of the Canton Government.

THE outstanding development in the China political situation in recent days is the apparent intention of the Canton-Kwangsi militarists in the South and certain ex-Kuominchun generals in the North to launch a simultaneous attack on the Central Government prior to the completion of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's campaign against the Communist forces in Kiangsi. While the Canton-Kwangsi invasion of Hunan province is not scheduled to begin before the first of August, reports from the North indicate that at least two of the ex-Kuominchun militarists are already on the move. According to a report from *The Review's* correspondent in Kaifeng, Honan, dated July 18, Gen. Mi Wen-ho, commander of the 2nd Division of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's army, has concentrated his forces at Hsunteh in southern Hopei (Chihli) province and on July 16 blew up the Changho iron bridge on the Peiping-Hankow line. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, who is said to command a force of approximately 50,000, has placarded his district with posters reading, "Down with Chang Hsueh-liang, Who Is Allied with Chiang Kai-shek." Gen. Shih Yu-shan claims to be acting on orders from Canton, which appears to be confirmed by reports from Canton which quoted Sun Fo as stating that Shih Yu-shan had accepted the command of Canton's so-called 5th Group Army Corps. Sun Fo also stated that another ex-Kuominchun general, Sun Tien-ying, now in southern Shansi province would also join the Canton movement and move his troops into Honan province. The movements of these two northern militarists are said to be the direct result of the dispatch of a considerable sum of money to the North from Canton.

While Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is continuing the campaign against the Communist armies in southern Kiangsi province and also making preparations to defend Kiangsi, Fukien and Hunan provinces from the expected Canton invasion, the Central Government's Northern front is being defended by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang who is directing the campaign from a ward in the Rockefeller Hospital in Peiping where he is convalescing from a near-fatal attack of typhoid fever. In addition to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's activities, the Central Government has ordered five divisions of troops stationed in Honan province, the 65th commanded by Gen. Liu Men-en, the 35th commanded by Gen. Tsui Er-tan, the 12th commanded by Gen. Chin Han-ting, the 3rd under Gen. Chen Chi-cheng and the 2nd under Gen. Liu Chih to advance northward from Honan across the Yellow River with the object of attacking Gen. Shih's rear. While both the Kuominchun generals claim to be acting on orders from Canton, it is generally believed that their main purpose is to take advantage of the unsettled situation in the north occasioned by the Sino-Japanese-Korean situation in Manchuria. Their hope is to defeat Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops and thus obtain an outlet to the sea at Tientsin, long an ambition of the Kuominchun forces.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who is now said to have more than 100,000 well equipped troops in the Peiping-Tientsin district of northern Hopei province, has wired Nanking claiming his ability to cope with the situation. A report from Tientsin which was published in *The China Press* (Shanghai) on July 18 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-ling was prepared to put 150,000 troops into the battle with Shih Yu-shan's forces and that the Manchurian troops would be assisted by Chang's strong air-force which is mobilized at Paotingfu, Hopei province. The first actual clash of the opposing forces in the North occurred about a week ago when Gen. Shih Yu-shan disarmed the body-guard of Gen. Chang Hsueh-chen, a brother of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who had been stationed with Gen. Shih's forces to show the good faith of the Mukden leader. The whereabouts of the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang is still unknown, but reports from the North indicate that he may emerge from his retirement shortly and again assume supreme command of the Kuominchun forces. The situation in the North largely hinges on the attitude of Gen. Han Fu-chu, another ex-Kuominchun commander who controls Shantung province. Gen. Han Fu-chu joined the Central Government last year and was appointed chairman of Shantung province. Recently he has asserted his loyalty to both Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang, but Canton claims that he will join the South along with the other Kuominchun militarists. In regard to Gen. Sun Tien-ying in southern Shansi, his attempted advance into Shensi by way of the Tungkwan pass in western Honan apparently has been blocked by the Shensi forces which are loyal to the Central Government. The supreme command of the Mukden forces in the Peiping area will be given to Gen. Wan Fu-lin, head of the Heilungkiang provincial government who is now in Peiping, but the actual command of the Mukden vanguards will be held by Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, Gendarmerie Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area. His forces are holding the area in the vicinity of Shihchiachuang in western Hopei where the narrow-guage railway running into Shansi province joins the Peiping-Hankow line. All through traffic on this railway has been suspended for several weeks due to the seizure of locomotives and rolling stock by Gen. Shih Yu-shan. A report from Peiping in the *North-China Daily News* (Shanghai) on July 19 stated that warlike preparations were in evidence in Mukden, Tientsin and Peiping and that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang was devoting his energies to an early crushing of the rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-shan. An unconfirmed report from the North which appeared in the Chinese papers in Shanghai on Wednesday, July 22 alleged that Gen. Shih Yu-shan, feeling unable to cope with attacks on both his flanks, had offered to surrender his forces to Gen. Han Fu-chu in Shantung, but this report was not confirmed.

The National Government, which has been silent on the situation in the North, announced through the *Kuomin* service on July 20, that it was fully prepared to cope with any situation that may arise in the North and under no circumstances would relax its present campaign against the Communist-bandits in Kiangsi province. Yu Yu-jen, head of the Control Yuan and one of the old-guard Kuomintangists who has stuck by the Central Government, declared that the ex-Kuominchun militarists in the North were taking advantage of the Government's pre-occupation in the anti-Red war to promote their own selfish interests, but he doubted whether they would be able to achieve any success in their plans. He declared that the rebellion in the North was secretly being formented by the Imperialists (Japanese) and by Communist influence, proof of which statement he asserted to be evidenced by the fact that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was on the point of winning a victory in the South and the entire nation was facing another international crisis in connection with the Sino-Japanese-Korean complications in South Manchuria. The Central Government's statement also denied that Gen. Sun Tien-ying was participating in the anti-Nanking drive in the North and asserted that telegrams recently had been received from Gen. Sun affirming his loyalty to the Nanking authorities. Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, head of the Hupeh provincial government and commander of the Government's troops in the Wu-Han district is now in Nanchang conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in regard to the situation in the North. It has been rumored that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek may shortly return to Nanking but no statement to this effect had been issued up to Wednesday, July 22. That the Central Government is paying close attention to the situation in the North was indicated by reports (Kuomin) on July 21 stating that Gen. Ku Chu-tung, commander of the National Guards had departed for the Lung-Hai Railway area in northern Kiangsu and Honan and that Gen. Chien Chung-tse had been appointed director of military transport on the Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Hankow, Lung-Hai and Taokow-Tsinghua Railways. A report by the *United Press* on July 17 stated that skirmishing had already begun between the forces of Shih Yu-shan and Yu Hsueh-chung (Mukden) along the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the vicinity of Shunteh in southern Hopei where the Kuominchun forces were mobilizing. The report claimed that Feng Yu-hsiang had again emerged as a potent figure on the Chinese political scene, his main object being to eliminate the military and political influence of the Manchurian Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and at the same time obtain an outlet to the sea at Tientsin.

Further on in these columns appear numerous dispatches from Hongkong and Canton telling of latest developments in the South, the indication pointing to the definite organization of a drive into Hunan province about the first of August. That Canton is also taking advantage of the disturbed political situation in the North occasioned by the Sino-Japanese-Korean crisis, is indicated in the fact that the Canton Government Council voted to take no action in regard to the massacre of Chinese citizens in Korea and also took steps to prevent the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Canton from participating in the anti-Japanese boycott, despite the fact that a boycott was being urged by the Canton labor unions. The *Central Press*, propaganda organ of the Canton "National Government" circulated a dispatch on July 17 stating that the Korean crisis would force Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to concentrate his attention on Manchurian affairs, hence would not be able to attend to affairs in North China. The Canton dispatch also claimed that Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan provincial government was friendly to Canton and was not expected to offer any resistence to the Kwangsi-Ironside advance into his province. An earlier dispatch from Canton (*Central Press*) alleged that the so-called "grey" forces which Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sent into Kiangsi for fighting the reds, had not shown any enthusiasm for the fight and that Gen. Chiang was forced to withdraw more loyal troops from the North, the implication being that the rebellion of Shih Hu-shan would thereby be simplified. The Canton report denied Gen. Chiang's reports of sweeping victories against the Communists and alleged that Gen. Chiang's real purpose was to attack Canton. In the meantime Gen. Chen Chi-tang, military dictator at Canton is continuing to devote his major energies to the construction of fortifications about Canton, thus indicating his intention to hold Canton at all hazards, while at the same time financing the Kwangsi force and "Ironsides" for a drive against the Central Government's forces in Hunan province. A *Reuter* report from Canton on July 16 stated that the Canton Government was engaged in drafting regulations for the forthcoming "Fourth National Kuomintang Congress" and "National People's Congress" which are scheduled to be held in Canton late this fall. The report stated that there had been little development in respect to the much heralded Northern drive, although the recruiting of fresh troops was proceeding apace.

The *Review* received during the week two interesting communications from Canton, one being from Eugene Chen, the Canton Foreign Minister, who declared that he had treated with contempt the "ruffianly abuse of the First Sectional Branch of the Shanghai Kuomintang (see issue of June 27) wherein certain political Baboos had made disparaging remarks regarding him." Mr. Chen stated that the report that the British Minister in Peking had obtained Chen's release from prison several years ago was incorrect, and as to the charge that Chen was still a British subject, he said, "Let it be stated once for all that I have never changed British for Chinese nationality because, having been born of pure Cantonese parents who were Chinese citizens at the time of my birth, I am, according to Chinese law and custom, a Chinese national; and this conclusion of law holds irrespective of whatever view may be taken of the fact that I was born abroad. Further, I have never registered in China as a British subject."

The other communication from Canton received by *The Review* was from Frank E. Lee, director of the International Section of the Kuomintang Publicity Bureau in Canton. This letter which was dated July 14 alleged that *The Review* had published telegrams and articles from its correspondents in the South stating that the Canton Government "was dominated by rival and contending factions," which Mr. Lee asserted to be incorrect. He stated that these reports apparently had been inspired by "reactionary and pro-Chiang Kai-shek propaganda" and were contrary to the facts. Said Mr. Lee, "The National leaders here are working in complete harmony, and each contributes his part in strengthening the National Government (Canton), in accordance with the teachings of the late Party Leader and in working for the early collapse of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek."

CHIANG KAI-SHEK CAPTURES RED STRONGHOLDS

The Central Government's determination to carry on with the anti-Communist campaign, which it deems the most serious menace facing the Government and Chinese people, is borne out in reports from the red-front telling of the capture of the chief Communist strongholds in southeastern Kiangsi province. On July 14 Gen. Chiang reported the capture of the Soviet center at Futien and forecasted the early occupation of other important towns which had been held by the Chinese communist forces for three or four years. Gen. Chiang's forecasts were borne out during the week by reports of the occupation by the Government troops of Kwangchang, Shihcheng, Tungku, Lungkong, Tahu, Chienning, Yutu, and Ningtu, these fortified points marking the borders of a triangular district wherein the Communists had established their "Soviet Government" and from which they had launched their raiding expeditions into various parts of Kiangsi, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh provinces. The Red fortifications at Ningtu, which had been constructed with great care and were thought to be impregnable, were literally blown off the map (Kuomin report on July 20) by Government airplanes which dropped 120-lb. and 160-lb. bombs which killed many of the outlaws and terrorized their red followers. The engagement lasted for twelve hours. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who is commander-in-chief of the Government's troops claimed that these recent victories meant a "deathblow" to the reds and according to captives taken by the Government's forces the main forces of the Communist leaders, Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung had fled to Juichin and Huichang in southeastern Kiangsi which is a mountainous district. The Government's right Wing forces are now besieging Hingkuo another Communist center, while another Government force under Gen. Chao Kuan-tao had defeated other Communist-bandit gangs led by Hsiang Ying at Iinghua in western Fukien. It was claimed that the apparent intention of the Communist armies to retreat into Fukien province had been frustrated. The Government claims to have captured more than 20,000 Communist troops and red-adherents and that the defeat of the main gangs had seriously damaged the prestige of the Red movement, causing the Chinese peasants to come over to the Government side. More than 100,000 Chinese refugees from the Communist infested districts who have congregated in the vicinity of Kian in south-central Kiangsi are being cared for by the Government forces and are being repatriated as the reds are being driven back. Of most importance, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is devoting chief attention to the re-organization of local Kuomintang administrations in the former Sovietized areas. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has renewed his long-standing offer of $50,000 rewards for the capture, dead or alive, of the well known Communist leaders, Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears an extended analysis of the Communist situation which was written by the director of the National Research Institute, following a recent visit to southeastern Kiangsi.

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Hongkong, July 17, (7 P. M.)—The Canton "National Government" at a meeting of the State Council today decided not to take any official action in regard to the recent Korean incidents involving the massacre of Chinese residents of the Korean Peninsula. The reasons for the Government's decision to take no action was not stated, but as a result of the decision, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Canton also decided not to take any action at present in regard to the anti-Japanese boycott. The decision of the Chamber of Commerce was reached following a long discussion of the subject which was introduced as a result of the decision of Canton labor unions to push the boycott. It is understood that the Chamber may take up the subject again shortly.

⁂

Hongkong, July 17, (7 P. M.)—The notorious Communist commander, Li Ming-shui, with 4,000 followers, early this week stormed the city of Nankanghsien in southern Kiangsi, near the Kwangtung border, and forced the Chinese chamber of commerce of the city to contribute the sum of $100,000. Following the receipt of the money, Li Ming-shui and his force retreated into Hunan province. For some reason the Communists did not loot the city.

⁂

Hongkong, July 17, (7 P. M.)—Gen. Chang Hui-chang, head of the Canton aviation department, has obtained the sanction of the Government Council to purchase another consignment of American bombing planes, the total amount of the order being stated at $2,000,000. Gen Chang stated that an American firm has agreed to deliver the planes in Canton within one month.

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Hongkong, July 17, (7 P. M.)—The Canton Government Council issued a declaration today that the long-contemplated military advance northward against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek will be organized definitely early in the coming August.

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Hongkong, July 18, (7 P. M.)—According to a report from Canton this morning, Tsou Lu, leader of the so-called Western Hills faction in the Kuomintang, has arrived in Tientsin (or Peiping) with $1,000,000 which he is using for the purchase of the allegiance of certain of the followers of the two northern militarists, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang. The Canton report claimed that Tsou Lu has already opened negotiations with Shih Yu-shan and other followers of Feng Yu-hsiang in Shantung.

The Canton Government also claims that representatives of Shih Yu-shan and Han Fu-chu are in Canton and that Shih Yu-shan's troops are being mobilized for the purpose of launching an immediate attack on Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops in the Peiping-Tientsin district.

Canton officialdom issued a report today alleging that a number of German military advisers, attached to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces have arrived in southern Hunan province for the purpose of supervising the construction of extensive fortifications against an anticipated attack by the Kwangsi forces under Li Chung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi.

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Hongkong, July 21, (9 P. M.)—According to a statement issued in Canton today. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister of the Canton "National Government" and Liu Chi-wen, former Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, have not gone to Japan and are now at Chungshan, near Macao, where they are said to be conferring with Tang Shao-yi. However, the Hongkong papers have reported that Chen and Liu Chi-wen have gone to Japan, traveling on a Japanese boat by way of Shanghai, their purpose being to make an investigation of the Sino-Korean situation.

The Kwangsi Kuomintang political conference, originally scheduled to be held in Nanning, capital of Kwangsi, has been postponed and according to a report current in Canton today, the conference may now be held in Wuchow. Wang Chiang-wei, Ku Ying-fan and Tang Shao-yi, who made preparations to go to Nanning, have now cancelled their trip and Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of the Canton military is scheduled to depart this week for the North River District where he will supervise the construction of fortifications in that area. Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, commander of the "Ironsides" who has been in Hongkong for several weeks allegedly on account of illness, has now returned to Canton and according to report will proceed to Wuchow where he will assume command of the Ironsides and Kwangsi troops in an advance into Hunan which is scheduled to start on August 1.

The Civil-Governor of Kwangtung, Lin Yun-chieh, has tendered his resignation of the concurrent post of Treasurer of Kwangtung province, and it is understood that the Kwangsi Party has nominated Feng Chu-wan as its candidate for the post.

Gen. Shih Yu-shan, ex-Kuominchun commander, who claims to have 70,000 troops in Hopei and Shantung provinces, is reported to have telegraphed to Canton accepting the post of commander of the 5th Group Army Corps.

The Canton Railway Workers Association and Chinese Mechanics Union have petitioned the Canton Government for permission to reorganize the so-called "Labor-Movement" which did such effective service in the 1926-1927 Nationalist revolutionary movement. The Canton Government Council has not yet replied to the petition which is understood to be given serious consideration.

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Hongkong, July 22 (1 P. M.)—The Canton "National loan of $30,000,000 which is to be secured on the Canton Customs surplus. The war-honds will bear interest at 8 percent per annum, with a provision for monthly drawings carrying handsome prizes. The first prize will be $150,000, with second prize of $50,000 and so on in proportionate amounts.

Sun Fo, late Minister of Railways at Nanking, arrived at Hongkong yesterday on the express train and announced that he was returning to Canton immediately. He declined to divulge the nature of the business which brought him to the British Colony and also refused to discuss the political situation at Canton. He stated, however, that he may proceed to Kwangsi province next week.

The Canton Government has announced the appointment of Wu Chao-wu (Dr. C. C. Wl) as president of the Canton Supreme Courtx and concurrently head of the Department of Judicial Administration. Dr. Wu expects to arrive in Canton early in August.

Gen. Hsu Chung-chi, according to an announcement in Canton today, will shortly come to Hongkong, the Government" has announced the issuance of a new war purpose of the visit not being stated.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (July 14)—Gen. Chen Chi-tang's determination to prevent the possible capture of Canton by Nanking's forces was indicated today in the issuance of orders for the construction of extensive fortifications about White Cloud Mountain, the fortifications to include extensive trench excavation, construction of barbed-wire entanglement electric wiring, etc.; the work to be conducted by the 1st and 2nd Armies and to be completed before the end of the present month....Government orders work speeded up on draft regulations for inaugurating domestic autonomy system ....Central Bank of Kwangtung postpones date for redemption of $3,000,000 in $1 and $5 notes issued by the Bank, as stamping of notes not completed; redemption date originally set for July 11....Canton report states that while Canton and Nanking have divergent views on political questions, their views on suppression of Communists are similar; that Canton is also determined to suppress all Communist manifestations in territory under its control; all Canton labor unions warned to prevent communist intrigue....Stated that the Kuomintang Conference scheduled for Nanning, Kwangsi province, has no connection with anti-Chiang Kai-shek campaign.... Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, leader of Ironsides returns to Canton and states he is proceeding to Kwangsi shortly to become Commander-in-Chief of the vanguard forces for invasion of Hunan, but will first participate in the Nanning Kuomintang Conference.

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South China Morning Post, (July 15)—Gen. Yu Hon-mow, commander of Canton 1st Army. in interview stated he will start the anti-Chiang Kai-shek drive immediately following the Nanning Kuomintang Conference; that the 1st Army will be stationed in Namyung ready for action; that the 2nd Army will be stationed at Swatow and Waichow for defense of East River and 3rd Army at Shiukwan as reserves....Gen. Chen Chi-tang will appoint Gen. Li Yang-ching as vice-commander of 1st Group Army Corps at Shiukwan: Gen. Chen Chi-tang departing shortly on another tour of inspection....Report from Changsha alleged that the Kwangsi faction has demanded payment of $3,000,000 monthly for military purposes from the Kwangtung authorities, which has been refused....Canton seriously disturbed by theft of $100,000 in notes issued by the Municipal Government Bank which had been already put in circulation; Mayor of Canton insists notes must be recognized in order to prevent financial crisis....Wang Ching-wei delivers address declaring that Communism can only be eradicated by inaugurating district autonomy; said regulations practically ready for enforcement; declared that Communists were not likely to attempt invasion of Kwangtung; stated suppression of Communists and elimination of Chiang Kai-shek are the chief points in Canton Government's platform; alleged that Chiang Kai-shek had "fooled" the people in that he had no intention of inauguating district autonomy; therefore Canton must help people establish their political rights and not hoodwink them as Chiang had done.

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South China Morning Post, Hongkong, (July 16)—Canton "Military Council" holds conference with officers of 1st and 4th Group Army Corps following return of Gen. Chang Fa-kwei from Hongkong, to consider plans for invading Hunan by two separate routes; Gen. Yu Hon-miao will command vanguard of 1st Group Army.... Canton claims that Gen. Chen Tso-liang, commander of the 2nd brigade of the 8th army in Hunan has followed the example of Gen. Yen Yin-nai and joined Canton Movement· stated this brigade has arrived at Chenchow and Ichang in south Hunan; also claimed that Gen. Liu Kin-shui of the 4th army at Hengchow has decided to support Canton....Stated Wang Ching-wei, Tang Shao-yi, Sun Fo, Hsu Chung-chi and Koo Ying-fan will shortly proceed to Kwangsi for conference regarding Kuomintang affairs; probably will be accompanied by Generals Li

(Continued on page 318)

Canton Rebellion Likely to Throw All China into Ranks of Communists

BY YANG CHIEN

(The following analysis of the Communist situation in China is the result of an investigation conducted in Kiangsi province by Yang Chien, the Assistant Director of the National Research Institute. In this report, which was submitted to the Central Government last week, Yang Chien shows how the Communist menace, originally introduced into China by skilled organizers from Moscow in 1926-1927, has been permitted to grow because of the incessant civil wars which have harassed the Central Government and made it impossible for the Central authorities to send sufficient troops into the area for suppression purposes. Unless the Government is now permitted to complete its campaign in southern Kiangsi, the writer expresses the opinion that all China is likely to be thrown into the ranks of the reds and made an appendage of Moscow. He therefore appeals for an early political settlement of the Canton trouble in order that the Government may devote its attention to the eradication of the underlying causes which have made the growth of Communism possible).

THERE is now raging in Kiangsi a bitter and bloody struggle between thirty divisions of Government troops and the Communist armies. The struggle not only will decide the fate of the National Government, but represents the life and death struggle between the Chinese social and economic system with the Communist system introduced from Russia.

Yet in Shanghai one finds curiously little interest taken by the bulk of the populace, whose fate is being decided in the crucible of Kiangsi. For this apathy the populace is less to blame than the Government which has been lacking in candor. Official reports have been directed chiefly to allaying the fears of the country, they have been concealing reverses and exaggerating petty successes. We have been fed with stories of the wonderful victories of Government troops, and have been told lurid tales of the remnants of the Communists being driven to extinction. Every time we were told that three months would see the end of the Communists; three times three months have passed and the Chairman of the National Government has been forced to lead personally an army of thirty divisions to deal with these frequently "decimated remnants."

Government *communiques* have also been confining their attention to the terroristic tactics of the Communists as if that were the end and not the means employed by the Communists; but the ideology, the technique, organization and program of the Communists were ignored. Small wonder is it therefore that the Communist situation in Kiangsi has caught the people of the country unaware, although their very existence is being menaced.

The time has come to be frank and open with the people, so that the extent of the Red danger will be realized, however damaging this expose may be to individual reputations. We are presenting a dark and grim picture, but if we had brought the people to face the situation squarely and courageously, progress would have already been made.

I. Historical Background

The course of Chinese history has shown that at the end of every political period, such as the fall of a dynasty, the country is beset for years with widespread banditry. Thus during the Eastern Han Dynasty, there sprang Loh-lin and Chihmei; at the end of the Tang Dynasty there was another great wave of banditry, costing the lives of millions of people;at the close of the Ming Dynasty, we find another serious incursion of banditry; the weakness of the Manchu Dynasty encouraged the Taiping outbreak and its successor, the Nein-fei Rebellion. It is almost safe to say that after each political upheaval there were decades of turmoil, the whole country ravaged by banditry. It is therefore but natural to find that with the collapse of the Manchu Dynasty and the inauguration of the Republic, a prolonged period of unrest has followed.

The present Communist outbreak which finds its culminating points in Kiangsi, therefore conforms to the usual rule. But the historical phenomenon which in the present case finds its expression in Communism is of a nature far more serious than the usual bandit outbreak, because this time the forces of anarchy are directed by the Third Internationale, which finds in China only one more episode in its program of world revolution.

We are not concerned now whether it is the economic and social distress consequent on the impact of the West on China that has caused the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty, or whether it was the political collapse of the Manchu Dynasty that has brought in its train widespread economic and social distress. It is sufficient only to note that the distress is there and furnishes rich soil for the growth of Communism.

Another incident of the Communist movement in China may be found in the maladjustment of education to meet the demands of the time. Educational institutions throughout the country turn out annually tens of thousands of young men and women who have acquired an outlook entirely different from that of their surroundings, and find themselves utterly unprepared to enter society and face the conditions they have perforce to encounter. It is because of this situation that apostles of the Marxian Doctrine have so readily been found among the intelligentsia.

II. Growth of Communism in China

The history of the growth of Communism in China falls naturally into three periods.

The first period, from 1920-23, may be called the stage of incubation. Intellectuals, notably Chen Tu-hsu and Li Tai-chao, who are known as the founders of the Chinese Communist Party, conducted a carefully planned Soviet propaganda in the guise of the "new learning." The "Chinese Renaissance Movement", hitherto a purely literary and philological movement, was successfully diverted and utilized as a movement advocating socialistic doctrines.

At this stage the movement was merely doctrinaire, and the Third Internationale rapidly grew tired of its theoretical character. The Kuomintang, in spite of its temporary eclipse under the warring Tuchuns, was still the only virile political force in the country. The astute minds of the Third Internationale saw that the only way to political power lay in temporarily merging themselves with the Kuomintang. The Chinese Communist Party was therefore directed to join the Kuomintang and M. Joffe was sent to China to effect the merger.

This leads to the second period (1924-27), during which the Communist Party, now admitted into the Kuomintang, secretly plotted to capture the Kuomintang and divert it into communist channels. This was the period when Michael Borodin for a time dominated the Communist scene. The astounding activities of this Bolshevik master-mind, we need not enter into, but it is necessary to note that it was Borodin who first laid the foundation of the Communist Party in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi.

The Party Purification Movement which began with the successful attempt of the Kuomintang to divorce itself from the Communists marked the Third Period. Henceforth the policy of working indirectly through the Kuomintang was perforce changed to a direct inculcation of Communism, and disguise was no longer possible.

The first major manifestation of this new order was the revolt of the Communist generals, Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, who formed part of Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides, in Nanchang in July, 1927. Then quickly followed the Communist Coup in Canton in December; and in July 1930, Changsha was also captured by the Communists.

At the same time innumerable insurrections broke out in the towns and countryside in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi. According to authentic reports, compiled at the end of 1930, during the peak of the Soviet sway in Kiangsi, out of the 81 *hsiens* of the province, 33 *hsiens* were wholly sovietised, 23 *hsiens* "halfsovietised" and 20 *hsiens* affected, making the total number of *hsiens* completely and partially under communist influence 76. In Hupeh 50 *hsiens* out of the 69 *hsiens* of the province were at one time and another affected by Communist terrorism. More than 15 *hsiens* were sovietised in southern Hunan. Bands of Communist bandits were also roaming in Anhwei, Szechuan, Fukien, Chekiang, Honan and Shantung.

The activities of the Communist Party in China after its repudiation by the Kuomintang have been as a whole very successful. It is here necessary to note that while their success has undoubtedly been partly due to their organizing ability and the fruitful soil they found, the main cause of their success has been the frequent outbreaks of civil war in China, which compelled the attention of the Government to meet other opponents. Thus it was the revolt of Chang Fa-kwei and Hwang Chi-hsiang in 1927 that led to the Communist sack of Canton; it was the evacuation of Changsha by the Kwangsi-Ironside troops that were in revolt against the Government that led to its capture by the Communists in 1930. Finally, the Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan revolt throughout 1929 and 1930 forced the withdrawal of armies from Kiangsi and Hunan which gave the Communists breathing space for the training of their armies and the powerful civilian organization in the rear.

III. Organization and Program

After its expulsion from the Kuomintang in 1927, the Chinese Communist Party, following the split of its parent organization the Third Internationale, also split into Stalin and Trotsky factions. The Stalin faction obeys implicitly the orders of Moscow, and has for its program:— (1) to establish Soviet power by terrorism and armed insurrection. (2) to destroy Imperialism and Capitalism in China and enlist the alliance of the petit bourgeoisie. (3) to establish the dictatorship of the peasant and worker as a stepping stone to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The central figures of this faction are Chu Tsieu-pei, Chang Kuo-tao, Chu Teh and Mao Shih-tung, who are directing the Soviet policy in Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan.

The Trotsky faction, which forms the "opposition" in the Communist Party, advocated (1) Calling of a People's Convention thereby rallying the different classes of people, with a view of forming a new center of political power. (2) Seizing political power by the proletariat, which is to lead the different classes of people in their common war against Imperialism. And (3) finally, establishment of the complete dictatorship of the proletariat. The leader of this faction is Chen Tu-siu, whom the Stalin faction derided as the leader of the "Renunciation faction", for in calling a People's Convention the principle of "Class Struggle" is at least temporarily sacrificed.

The Communist Party, under the control of the Stalin faction, divides the territory over which it now operates into different Soviet Areas, each ruled by a Special Committee. This Committee is under the direction and strict supervision of the Central Political Bureau situated in the Central Area (now in Kiangsi). Eight Special Area Committees have been organized for the following: Hunan-Hupeh-Kiangsi; South-western Kiangsi (in the Central Soviet Area); Northern Hupeh; Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei; North-Eastern Kiangsi; Fukien-Kwangtung-Kiangsi; Kwangsi-Yukiang; Border of Hupeh and Hunan. The Special Area Committees have under them Sub-Area Committees which control the hsien committee, which latter in turn control the town and the village committee.

For the direction of the Special Areas Committees, the following ten principles were enunciated:— (1) destroy Imperialism; (2) confiscate industries and banks of foreign capitalists; (3) unify China by way of recognition of the principle of Self-Determination of Nationalities (component races of the Chinese people); (4) overthrow the National Government; (5) establish Soviet (the council of worker, peasant and soldier) rule (6) enforce the 8 hour law, increase wages, end unemployment, enforce social insurance, etc.; (7) confiscate all non-peasant land and redistribute farm lands among peasants; (8) improve the living conditions of the soldiers, find work and land for the people; (9) abolish all taxes levied by central and local governments and military authorities and enforce in their stead a graduated single tax on farm produce and other forms of income yielded by land; (10) support the Union of Soviet Russia with the proletarians of the world.

Of these ten principles, the 9th principle calling for the abolition of all taxes is carried out in so far as the current taxes levied by the governments are substituted by their new taxes such as the graduated land tax, the local mutual welfare fee, etc. But the revenues accruing therefrom are insufficient to support the Soviet committee and the Red Army, so the deficit is met by such emergency measures as "fines" (gentry, squires, rich peasants who are able to pay a "fine" of $80) and forced contributions in the form of obligatory surrender of grain (each person or household is allowed to retain only a fixed amount of grain after the harvest; the remaining amounts should be reported to the local Soviets, which may at any time call for them).

Besides the principle governing Soviet finance, the only principle that is being carried out is that of Agrarian Revolution. But this principle is of such sweeping importance that it deserves to be set forth in greater detail.

The Communist Party proclaimed in 1930 a set of eight general rules governing the conduct of Agrarian Revolution:— (1) Overthrow the political rule of gentry, squires and officials; disarm the counter-revolutionary forces and arm the peasants to support the political power of the Soviet Council of the villages. (2) Confisate all lands and estates owned by gentry, squires, and landlords and place them in the hands of the local Soviet Council for redistribution among peasants having no land or insufficient land. (3) Place all the estates owned by ancestral temples, religious temples and churches and other estates of a public nature such as reclaimed land, etc. in the hand of the Soviet Council for redistribution. (4) Reserve a certain area in every province for the Soviet Council to distribute among the soldiers of the peasant and worker's army as means for their support. (5) Declare all notes bearing high interest, pawn-shop tickets, etc., as null and void. (6) Burn or declare void all title deeds or leases. (7) Abolish all taxes levied by local government or military authorities and enforce in their place a graduated single tax. (8) Improve agricultural economy by (A) farm reconstruction, (B) improvement of irrigation, (C) prevention of floods and droughts, (D) emigration, (E) establishment of Farmers' Banks and Cooperative Societies extending credit on easy terms. (F) unification of currency and weights and measures, (G) efficient control of all waterways by the Soviet Government.

In practice the Communists in Kiangsi have undertaken the following measures: (1) All public land, temple and ancestral temple estates, and lands or estates owned by squires and landlords are unconditionally confiscated; the registration records of deeds and leases in the custody of local government are burned; landmarks forming boundaries are removed in order to wipe out all proof of ownership by the orginal owners. (2) The redistribution of lands is carried out by the local Soviet Council. (3) The redistribution of land is made with an able-bodied person as unit, regardless of sex. (4) Children below 16 and old and disabled persons are not entitled to land; but the family or household supporting them are entitled to additional land in accordance to their needs. (5) The amount of land to be allotted to a person or the additional land to be allotted to the family or household which have dependents is determined by the Soviet Council, but the additional land allotted to any family or household may not exceed 1/4 of the amount to which it is normally entitled (this limitation is aimed at limiting the means of existence of the dependents, who are not useful to the Red Army!). (6) When one area is over-populated with the result that the land of the area is insufficient for distribution a portion of the popuation may be moved to negihboring areas which are less crowded. (7) Land belonging to the family of the Red soldiers will be tilled by others under the orders of the local Soviets.

This redistribution of land among the peasantry is of couse only a transient stage in the historical development of Communism because according to strict Communistic principles and during the later stage of Communism in Russia, all land is nationalised, and the purchase, sale or lease is forbidden. But as in Russia, in the beginning the Agrarian Revolution has created new vested interests which fight fiercely to support Communism.

The policy of the Chinese Communist Party in respect to the organization of the masses in fact hinges principally upon the agrarian program now in force. Among the peasants, it pays particular attention to the organization of the poor peasants, hired farm-laborers and farm-coolies because they are the "reservoir" from which are drawn the materials for organising armed insurrections. The "middle peasants" are tolerated, but the rich peasants or kulaks are singled out for attack. The rich peasants are excluded from all party and military organizations in order to show preference for the poor peasants. Besides, it is feared that if the rich peasants should be admitted into the political and military organisations, they might organise themselves against the poor peasants who are being benefitted by the redistribution of land. This would cause a "class struggle" among the peasant class itself, neutralising the strength of this class, robbing thereby the revolution of its principal asset. The peasants, both the poor and the "middle class" are organised into hired farm-laborers union, the poor peasants union, the poor peasants mutual aid society, etc., of which the hired farm-laborers union is regarded as the most important as it corresponds to the industrial proletariat.

In the towns and villages alongside with peasant organisation are found also such organisations as the artisans' union, the coolies' union, etc., and in the large cities and municipalities are found the different labor unions organised under the auspices of the Chinese Communist Party and under its exclusive direction.

The basic units of these unions are the "cells" or "locals" of a sub-district. Above them are the village unions, the *hsien* unions and the Special Party Area General Labor Union. Sometimes a *hsien* or a special municipality may also have a General Labor Union which embraces all the vocational unions of the locality.

The Chinese Communist Party also incorporates bandits and the riffraff elements into its rank and file. The leaders of these gangs are not wanted; but the members are invited to join, and are accorded the same treatment as the peasants and soldiers in the distribution of lands. They are permitted to join, however, only as individuals; and their leaders, should they be found loyal to the cause of Revolution, might be taken in on the condition that they renounce their leadership of the gangs and acknowledge the Soviet authority. The "Hungmen Society", "Three Points Society", and such armed peasant organisations as the "Small Sword" and the "Red Spear" in Kiangsi have all been absorbed by the Soviets. Their members form a very considerable bulk of the Red Army and they have proved themselves particularly valuable in the field of reconnaissance.

Military Organisation and Tactics

The supreme military authority of the Chinese Communist Party lies in the "Central Military Council". It should have under it two main divisional councils namely, the Southern Military Council and the Northern Military Council. Owing to the fact that the operations of the Red Army have been mainly confined to South China, only the Southern Military Council has been formed, which has under its control the 6 sub-divisional Military Councils of Hupeh-Honan-Anhwei, Hunan-Hupeh Border, North-eastern Kiangsi, Kwangsi-Yukiang, Fukien-Kwangtung-Kiangsi and Hainan Island.

The actual strength of the Red Army under the control of the Central Military Council is difficult to gauge, inasmuch as its organization is under constant change and its ranks swell or shrink overnight according to the vicissitudes of war.

The report compiled last autumn revealed the strength of the Communist Army as 70,000 with 50,000 rifles, divided into 14 armies. According to the investigation conducted independently this spring by the People's Anti-Communist Association, the strength of the Communist Army was estimated as 200,000 with 80,000 rifles. The report prepared by General Ho Ying-chin for the National Convention in May this year placed the strength of the Communist forces at 300,000 with 120,000 rifles. According to General Ho, who has in his possession the documents of the Soviet Military Council, the Red Army has since been reorganised into 7 armies, comprising 16 infantry divisions, and 5 independent regiments. There are in addition 2 divisions of Red Guards and one Independent Division directly under the control of the Military Council.

The composition of the Red Army is described in a remarkable document captured in Kiangsi, entitled "Present Plans of Work in the Soviet Areas". This document, in the section dealing with military organisation, points out in tones of regret that "the Red Army has not yet been developed so as to be in line with the other Soviet organisations, so that the workmen (hired farmlaborers, coolies and poor peasants) organise themselves as a ruling military caste, and are pledged to strict hierarchic discipline. For the bulk of the Soviet forces is now made up of mercenary and professional soldiers, which is particularly true in the cases of the 4th and the 5th armies, forming the flower of the Soviet troops. In the 2nd army, the bulk is made up of bandits and the riffraff elements with even fewer peasant members than the 4th and the 5th."

The controlling organ of an army is its political department and the head of this department is virtually the commander of the army, who supervises all military matters pertaining to the army and directs its officers. This is the Soviet scheme of making the army an integral part of the political organisation of the Party.

In addition to the regular army organisation, the Soviets have such auxiliary organisations as the "Red Militia", the "Children's Corps", the "Youth Vanguards" and two purely women's organisations.

All able-bodied persons, men and women of ages ranging from 18 to 45, are liable to be conscripted for service in the "Red Militia". The "Red Militia" is divided into "standing" and "territorial". The members of the "Standing Militia" enjoy the same treatment as soldiers, only they are not armed with rifles. The "territorials" support themselves, as they are not required to leave their abodes and are permitted to pursue their usual work while under military training.

The "Children's Corps" consists of children from 10 to 15 years old. They are primarily scouting parties and, in special circumstances, may also be called up to do reconnoitering work.

The "Youth Vanguards" are organised from young men and women from 16 to 18 years old. True to their name, they form the vanguards of the Communists forces, specializing in bayonet charges and terroristic tactics. They play the principal role in sacking towns and slaughtering the bourgeoisie.

Women are admitted to all Red military and political organisations on the same footing with men. There are no independent military organisations for women except the laundry corps, consisting of middle-aged women who do washing for the soldiers, and the "social welfare corps" consisting of young women, whose duty is to "entertain" the soldiers.

Owing to the shortage of ammunition and rifles, the Red forces are compelled to adopt guerilla tactics. Their manual on the subject enumerates the "Red Tactics" as follows: (A) lead the government forces to the Soviet area, or areas with thick forests and ragged hills and attack them from ambush; (B) mislead the government forces, then turn back and swoop upon them on their flank or rear; (C) when the government forces are concentrated, avoid them by falling apart; when the forces are weak, make concentrated attacks against them or surround them, (D) utilise the masses in disturbing the government forces (such as planting red flags on surrounding hills and making bugle calls from all directions) or employ the peasants (Red Militia) as advance guards to meet the government forces and pounce upon them when they are tired or their munition supplies are falling low; (E) permanent defences should not be attacked, severe battles are to be avoided; in areas where the populace are not sovietised, fighting is to be avoided if possible, (F) undermine the morale of the government forces by sending propaganda peasants, workers and women to entice them.

IV. History of the Communist Campaign

At one period the Communist Armies were ravaging Kiangsi, Hupeh and Hunan at the same time. However, after successive battles, they finally withdrew to Southern Kiangsi as their base, and there held off every effort of the Government troops to dislodge them. The advantages of Southern Kiangsi as a base are numerous. From there Communist troops could threaten or retreat into Hupeh, Hunan, Chekiang, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The whole of Southern Kiangsi is mountainous, and practically inaccessible to large bodies of hostile troops, and on the other hand the Soviet-organized population gave their troops every conceivable assistance.

The rapidity of the growth of the Communist Army during the last 3 years has been phenomenal. As an example, in 1927, Fang Chi-min and Tsao Shih-ping left Nanchang for Yih-yang in South-eastern Kiangsi with only 7 rifles between them. Fan Chi-min, the Commander of the 10th Red Army, has now 12,000 men under him with about 3,000 rifles. Chu Teh, when he was driven from Kiangsi in 1927, entered Hunan to join Mao Shih-tung with only about 200 to 300 rifles. He has become the Commander-in-Chief of thee Red forces, with about 30,000 men and 15,000 rifles directly under his command.

What was a handful of bandits three years ago has now grown into a huge and formidable organization, requiring the mobilization of thirty divisions for its suppression. The disastrous mismanagement of incompetent officials who failed to 'nip the trouble in the bud' in time were only partially responsible; more fundamental reasons are to be sought in the inherent weakness of the social and economic conditions of the region and the pre-occupation of the Government forces in the suppression of concerted rebellions elsewhere in the country. The Government was not permitted to make any serious preparation for the suppression of the Communists in Kiangsi until after the close of the Yen-Feng War.

The history of the Campaign against the Kiangsi Communists may be divided into 3 periods: (1) Lu Ti-ping Period, (2) Ho Ying-chin Period and (3) Present Period.

(1). *Lu Ti-ping Period.*—General Lu Ti-ping as the Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, had under him 4 divisions, the 18th, 50th, 12th and 13th divisions, which should have been sufficient to keep the Communist forces at bay. But owing to the recrudescence of civil war, two divisions, the 50th and 12th, were withdrawn to other fronts, leaving only the 18th and 13th to combat the rising tide of the Communist bandit hordes. Two divisions were clearly insufficient to cope with the situation; town after town fell into the hands of the Soviets and at the worst period the Government held only the sector extending from Nanchang to Kiukiang. The forces of the neighboring provinces of Hupeh and Hunan were unable to give help as they had Communist bandits to deal with in their own provinces, and the best they could do was to hold their front against the invasion of the Kiangsi Communists into their territories. On the other hand, the movement of the Communist forces was so admirably concerted, they could defeat and elude the Government forces almost at will and move about freely in the three provinces.

After the suppression of the Yen-Feng Rebellion, the Government was able to release many divisions from the Honan and Shantung front for service in Kiangsi which was already badly over-run by Communists. In addition to the return of the 12th and 50th divisions, many other divisions were sent, with a strength exceeding 100,000. They were all placed under the command of General Lu Ti-ping.

The result of this camaaign was very disappointing. Although the important city of Kian was recaptured, the 18th division ventured too far into the Soviet territory, and lost half of its effectiveness, and its Commander, General Chang Hui-tsan, was captured and killed. The 50th division also suffered heavily, losing half of its strength. The rising tide of Communist-bandits, instead of being staved off, rose higher.

The reasons for the failure of this campaign were ably set forth by General Tai Yueh, a brigade commander under General Lu Ti-ping. General Tai, in a pamphlet recently published, entitled "My View of Communist-Bandit Suppression", said:

"There are six reasons for the failure of the campaign: (1) Government forces engaged in fighting them were ordered away before the territory was cleared of Communist-bandits, giving them opportunity to come up again; (2) government forces were unacquainted with the geography of the territory, the organization of the Soviet and the strength of the Soviet forces; (3) the different units of government forces were reluctant to cooperate with each other, each trying to pass the responsibility to others; (4) the mismanagement and incompetence of the *hsien* magistrates; the inefficiency of the police who disturbed the people instead of protecting them; the local gentry who fatten themselves on the people by oppressing them, combined to drive the people to the arms of the Communists; (5) the lack of cooperation among the party, government, military authority and people in their common effort to put down the Communist bandits; (6) bankrupt condition of the peasantry, unemployment among the artisans and workers, and the general economic distress among the people supply inexhaustible fuel to the growth of Communism."

(2). *Ho Ying-chin Perdiod.*—As General Tai pointed out the principal and immediate cause for the failure of the campaign was the lack of a central command; and the Government realized that unless a more responsible commander was sent immediately to Kiangsi to reorganize the Government forces, a stalemate situation would be created. General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, was empowered to take over the supreme command of all the Government forces in Kiangsi in the name of the Commander-in-Chief. General Ho arrived in Kiangsi in February. He adopted the conservative tactics of consolidating first the territory recovered before advancing further into enemy territory, and also carried out measures of rehabilitation in the devastated areas, organizing militia, and giving relief to returned refugees. The lost territory was gradually recovered and the phalanx of the Government forces was driving the Communists further and further into Southern Kiangsi with a view to finally encircling them.

But when success was within sight, unhappily at this juncture Canton suddenly declared its independence, which shook the morale of the army in front and encouraged the Communist-bandits to redouble their effort. This recrudescence of civil war in China caused great rejoicings in Moscow, the official spokesman expressed jubilation at the "acutened conflict and the beginning of a new civil war between North and South China, which is just what Soviet China needs." The Soviet official organ, the "Izvestia", declared that the insurrection at Canton gave "the Chinese Red Army the much needed breathing space to consolidate its forces and extend its territorial bases". Unhappily, the forecast proved too true. The result of the defection of Canton was the defeat of the divisions under General Sun Lien-chung, Kung Ping-fan, Wang Chin-yueh and Hu Tsu-yu. General Hu was killed in action.

(3). *The Present Stage of the Campaign.*—The severe defeat of the troops in Kiangsi, the insurrection of Canton and the unrest of the Northern militarists placed the National Government in a very awkward situation. Here be it said to his credit General Chiang Kai-shek followed his instinct of first things foremost. The Canton imbroglio may after all be settled by political forces, the situation in the North may mean the recrudescence of the Northern militarists, but the victory of the Communists means not alone the failure of the National Government but the lasting ruin of the Chinese people. Therefore, throwing all other considerations aside, he poured every available soldier into Kiangsi and himself left for the front. So far the result of his campaign has been very encouraging. According to the latest report three converging columns of Government troops, the right under General Chen Ming-shu, in the direction of Tungku; the center under General Sun Lien-chung in the direction of Ningkuo; and the left under General Ho Ying-chin in the direction of Kwangchang have all made substantial progress and are forcing the Communists to give battle. We have good reason to believe that the drive will in the near future succeed in scattering the main body of Communist troops.

V. Conclusions

The acute phase of the struggle against Communism, calling for military action, is, we may hope, drawing to an end. But the destruction of the main body of the Communist forces does not prevent the Red Army from splitting into smaller units to harry the country-side and rally again as soon as the military pressure is relaxed. More difficult by far are however the social and economic problems in the wake of the Communist scourge. Two-thirds of the province has been all but destroyed, and vast sums of money must be poured in for rehabilitation of the devastated areas.

Far more important than all these, however, is the problem of the conditions that make for Communism. All things are but incidental, objectively necessary for the growth of Communism are the miserable economic conditions that drive famished and exploited humanity to despair. What is happening in Kiangsi may well happen to any province in China, and it is nothing short of a miracle that the famished and backward regions of the North-west, which are contiguous to Soviet Russia, have not become infected with the virus of communism. If that happens not alone the National Government and the Kuomintang, but the very integrity of the Chinese race will be threatened. For who can doubt but that beneath the patter of world brotherhood of the proletarian, the plotters of the Kremlin are scheming the installation of the "independent" Soviet Republic of China, an entity in the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics just as the "Independent" Buriat Mongol Republic?

Politicians who split hairs on political legalism, dreamers who seek to rule China by slogans, or are discontented with the present division of power and office, do they not realize that while they are weakening the life-blood of the Republic by their petty squabbles, they are making the way open for the virus of communism, which will destroy all alike in one fell swoop?

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XXVIII

ACQUIRING A NEW LANGUAGE

The following remarks by Harold E. Palmer, formerly lecturer on linguistics at the School of Oriental Studies in London, and at present in the employ of the Japanese Government as linguistic adviser to the Department of Education, has the following to say in regard to our capacity to acquire a new language:

"What do we do in order to become skilful in the exercise of an art? If we wish to become proficient in performing an unlimited series of complicated acts, what course do we adopt in order to obtain such proficiency? The first answer which suggests itself is to the effect that such skill or proficiency is acquired by a process called study or learning. We learn to do it; we study the art; we follow a course and all that the course implies; we attend lectures, we take lessons, we read the textbook containing the principles (rudimentary or otherwise) which embody the precepts relating to that art, we perform exercises; in short, we become students. Very well; let us accept the answer for what it is worth and proceed to formulate a series of supplementary questions: What are the qualities which mark the successful student? What sort of people are likely to study with success? Of what people can we predict failure or incapacity for making progress? Most people will answer: The student must possess intelligence, assiduity, and perseverance; if at the same time he should be 'gifted' his progress will be much greater than the progress of one who possesses no 'natual talents' for learning the art in question."

CHARACTER STUDY

家 1

136

Character No. 136 (家1)

A home, family, household.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tziɔ: (R.) chia

A combination of 宀 a roof and 豕 a pig. Just why such a combination should have been made to represent a home is hard to understand unless the saying is true that a Chinese home is not considered complete without a number of pigs in and around the houses. Every family in the country seems to have one or more pigs, all of whom seem to be recognized as part of the family.

分 1-4

137

Character No. 137 (分1-4)

To divide, separate, detach, distribute, a minute, a tenth or hundredth of a tael; a part, a share.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) fĕn (R.) fen

The 刀 knife that 八 divides. The character 八 eight is used in the sense of to divide, or separate into two parts. The 刀 knife shows the means by which things may be divided. Hence the idea of to divide, separate, detach; and by extension a part or share.

怕 4

138

Character No. 138 (怕4)

To fear, to dread, afraid.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) p'ɔ: (R.) pa

The radical 忄 heart, and the radical 白 meaning white. The character 白 meaning white represents the 日 sun, while the dot represents the act of rising. Hence the idea of clear, bright, or white. The condition of the sky as the sun starts to rise. The idea of fear seems to be expressed thru the additions of 忄 the heart. A dread of what lies before. With the keen fight for existence the heart fears for the future.

敢 3

139

Character No. 139 (敢3)

Brave, daring, to venture.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) kan (R.) kan

It is claimed that the left hand side of the character represents a 犭 bear, and that 攵 on the right hand that appears to provoke the bear. To attack a bear demands bravery, a daring, and an adventurous spirit.

處 4

140

Character No. 140 (處4)

A place, a condition, to abide, to dwell.

Pronounced (I.P.S.) tʃu)R.) chu

The 虍 representing a tiger is merely of phonetic value. The real meaning of the character centers about 几 which represents the idea of having found a seat upon which to rest. Hence the idea of to abide.

VOCABULARY LIST

377. 本家 — My native home or family.
378. 一家人 — Persons of one family.
379. 在家 — He is at home.
380. 東家 — The head of a household.
381. 出家 — To leave the family, to be married.
382. 家口 — The members of a family.
383. 國家 — The nation.
384. 人家 — The people.
385. 大家 — All (as the whole crowd or assembly)
386. 我們大家 — All of us.
387. 百姓家 — The Family Names.
388. 一分 — A part.
389. 分一分 — To part or divide.
390. 分別 — To part, to distinguish between, different.
391. 不分上下 — To make no difference between, the upper and lower classes, etc.
392. 分開 — To divide.
393. 分不開 — Unable to divide.
394. 分不開來 — Cannot distinguish between them.
395. 十分 — Ten-tenths, the full measure.
396. 十分好 — O. K. Excellent.
397. 分等 — A division into classes, rank, etc.
398. 本分 — Duty.
399. 不怕 — Brave, not afraid, does not fear.
400. 怕不怕 — Are you afraid?
401. 很怕 — Very fearful.
402. 不很怕 — Not very fearful.
403. 不敢— Afraid, do not dare.
404. 好處 — A good, an advantage.
405. 本處 — The place, this office.
406. 處處 — All places, everywhere.

SENTENCE WORK

289. 先生在家麼 —Is the teacher at home?
290. 不在家 —The teacher is not at home.
291. 好好我就明天再來—Very well, I will be back tomorrow.
292. 今天我們大家可以去看看朋友—Today we can visit our friends.
293. 我不敢去 —I don't dare go.
294. 他爲甚麼怕 —Why is he afraid?
295. 因爲今天的天氣不好—Because the weather is bad today.
296. 那樣我們可以分開走—That being the case we can separate.
297. 好我們五個人對家裏走—Very well we five will go to our homes.
298. 你們五位可以去看看朋友—You five can go and visit your friends.
299. 那個法子不好 —That's not a good plan.
300. 我們的本分是等先生—Our duty is to wait for the teacher.
301. 那樣我們等先生你們看好不好—That being the case, let's wait for the teacher; what do you say?
302. 十分好 —Excellent.

念　　課

READING LESSON III

第三課　念中國書

我們這些人　不要有那些不好的法子　所以要念中國書　說中國話　怎麼樣可以說很好的中國話呢　第一是念中國書　第二是寫中國字　若是天天念書寫字　中國話就很好　也有很多的中國朋友　也可以說早早　先生好麼　請坐請坐　謝謝　貴姓　再會再會　一些客氣話

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate with Prof. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Gambling Dens a Menace to Chinese at Shanghai

BY HAN MENG-KUANG

ON a mild evening several of us were strolling on the wide boulevard in the French Concession. The lights glowed brightly above us. Motor cars, buses, ricshas were running from both directions but not so many as in the busy hours in the daytime. We were wondering what a den looks like. The den finally came to our eyes. We did not believe it, but it actually was there. When we approached the gate, we did not suspect it to be a gambling den. Police constables were loitering around there.

We followed our guide and entered the house just as if we went to a restaurant or cinema. We passed three iron gates but all were wide open. About eight to ten people were sitting in the corridor that led to the hall. Through inquiry later on we understood them to be the employed guards of the den. Inside we went and found the house well furnished and covered with costly wall paper. Around the table there were men and women and even many were standing. Practically everybody had a piece of paper in his or her hands on which were recorded the numbers that had come out. There were many cards too, on which were printed the positions of the numbers on the wheels, which were not arranged consecutively. Dollars were changed into chips. The operator threw in a small round ball and it circled on the edge of the wheel. Now people put the chips on the numbers which they nervously expected to come out. The ball circled nearly twenty times on the edge before it finally went down on one of the numbers. That number was the winning number.

Another Wheel

We went on and we saw another wheel. Turning to the left, we saw the dice game. If one guesses the right number of points, his return may come out from six to one hundred sixty dollars for one dollar according to the paying scale. There are several other ways of gambling besides guessing the number of points. One can gamble on odd and even, or "big" or "small", etc. The number of points coming out below 10 is counted as "small" and above 10 "big". This game is easy to play. But the way of calculating the profit is complicated. However, the paying scale is well drawn on the table, so there is no cheating. Because this game is easy to play and everybody can learn it within one minute, it draws more people than other games. This game had comparatively more tables than other games too.

We went down to the hall, and there we saw the dice game again. Besides the dice game, there was the cards game (牌九). We stood there for quite a long while, but we did not understand it. This game cannot be well played unless fully explained and one must also be very familiar with the cards too. There was only one table of this game.

We turned in another direction and we saw the shih-men-tan (四灘門). This is a simple game, even simpler than the dice game. This operator takes a handful of small marble stones from a big pile and lays them on the table and covers part of then with a small cup. After a while when people have put their money on the points which they expect to come out, the operator takes away the cup and counts the marbles with a stick, by fours. The remaining number is the winning number. The paying of the dividend is also complicated. Practically every table was well patronized, and especially the four dice tables were fully crowded. The house is quite big but because so many people were inside it seemed to be small. The air was decidedly bad and the temperature inside was higher than outside.

Another evening, it was misty, we came to an alleyway. Just when we went into the alleyway, two men of the loafter type approached and whispered to us: "newly opened. If it's not good, we'll pay back the money." We did not know what it was and upon inquiry we found it to be a newly opened opium den. We went in and passed through a corridor with ten or twelve men also sitting along it. All the games enumerated above were played on the ground and first floors while the wheel was played on the second floor. This house is bigger than the one mentioned above. The air was also bad and suffocating. The gambling here was comparatively on a bigger scale.

Another night, it was bright and clear, we went to a foreign style house. We went in and checked our hats. The gaming room was already full. Sofas were lined along the walls and comfortable chairs were provided for the gamblers. Cigars and cigarettes were in abundance and were free to everybody who went in there. The gambling here was run on a far larger scale than in the first two dens. All games were played with chips. All waiters were dressed in white. There were the wheels and the dice games, with more gamblers on the latter tables. We went downstairs and had our supper in the big dining room, *Free of Charge*. We only had to pay some tips to the waiters. There was an alleged story in connection with the "free of charge" meals. One night a young man dressed in foreign clothes, brought his whole family into the house. They ordered quite a number of courses. Because of the presence of the whole family, it aroused suspicion on the part of the management. Right after they had finished their supper, the management served a bill to the young man. He immediately became enraged and asked why he was served with a bill, since everything there was supposed to be free of charge. The management answered that everything was free, but free of charge only to gamblers. Everybody going in there was supposed to gamble. There is a big garden attached to the house and it is said to be a very nice place for summer days.

Managed by Cantonese

All these Chinese places are managed by Cantonese who are supposed to be the best gamblers in China. These dens are frequented by Chinese only. No foreigners are admitted. In the first two dens, any kind of people can go in. In the last one, only "respectable" persons are admitted. Associated with the gambling there is always the opium evil. The writer does not know whether the first two dens charge the gamblers for opium or not. But it is sure that opium is free in the third house. Every possible facility has been employed to make the gamblers feel at home and to stay there as long as possible. One can gamble as much or as little as one wishes. When the money is in the hand it is money. But once when money has been turned into chips, people will not take the chips as money but as chips. In the dice game there are chances to get one hundred and sixty dollars for one dollar. With such a big return, one is naturally tempted to go. There are times that people win, and there is a possibility of becoming rich in a few minutes. The management is not afraid that one wins, but they are only afraid that one will not go there again. Because in the long run, it is always the gambler that is losing money. The psychology of people who gamble is that when they win, they want to go there again to win more. When they lose, they want to go there again to win back what they have lost. Cases have been known where people have lost all they had in the dens. They borrowed money and went in again in order to win back what they had lost. They lost again and they resorted to their last means—to pawn everything. One instance is known. A man pawned off all he possessed and he said to his friend: "The trunks of other people are called trunks. But my trunks are no more trunks, they are now drums." Here is the crucial point. If one loses all what he has, what will he do next? This is the origin of the fraud cases and crimes.

There is no way to find out how much income the management derives from gambling, but it must be a large sum. The first two dens open daily from one o'clock in the afternoon and close about three o'clock the next morning. The last den opens at three p.m. and closes at practially the same time with the other two. In this way the dens provide long hours for gambling. This kind of secret gambling is far worse than the public gambling.

The Shanghai Muncipal Council must be complimented for its decision to suppress all kinds of gambling within their power. They have now realized what gambling has done to the people. Because all the gambling dens are operated in the foreign settlement, the Chinese authorities cannot do anything to suppress them except to protest through diplomatic channels, which is always in vain. It is surely a great regret that the Council only realized the effect of gambling on society at so late a date; they ought to have decided to take the necessary step a long time ago. However, it is still not too late to wipe out all the gambling that still exists in the local French Concession that has ruined individuals and broken up families. Although anti-gambling talk is at its height, the dens are operating as usual.

In any gambling campaign that is to be carried out sincere and full cooperation must be sought from the French Municipal Council which is now running "wide open". Since the gambling places were cleaned out of the International Settlement, the promoters, or at least other promoters, foreign as well as Chinese, have shifted their dens to the French Concession. Without the hearty support from the French Municipal Council any campaign must end in vain.

Shanghai, July 1, 1931.

Shanghai At Last Gets a Bathing Beach—on the Whangpoo

Thanks to the enterprise of a Russian cafe proprietor on Avenue Joffre, Shanghai at last has a bathing beach where one may "sport with the wavelets," not of the broad Pacific, but of the Whangpoo River. The beach is located at the town of Minghong, about sixteen miles by motor-road from the Shanghai Bund. The Russian cafe proprietor in cooperation with the manager of the Shanghai-Minghong bus line and other Chinese interests have constructed a comfortable building and open-air pavilion where drinks and food are served, while adjacent a section of the shore of the Whangpoo has been roped off where bathing may be enjoyed, providing of course one does not mind the coffee colored water. And there is a real beach with real sand, all of which was transported to Minghong by motor-truck. Despite the rain last Sunday there was a large crowd on hand for the opening and as a result the bus company and Chinese taxi companies did a flourishing business. The bathing-resort is an exact imitation of innumerable Russian bathing resorts along the Sungari River in the vicinity of Harbin.

Shanghai Pilots Want to Be Paid on Gold Basis

The members of the Shanghai Pilots Association, whose work is to pilot ships up to the city of Shanghai from the sea, went on strike end of last week, demanding that they be paid on the basis of gold instead of Mex. The pilots claim that at present the members of the Association do not average more than Tls. 1,300 a month, which they consider inadequate for the services rendered. Although the pilots caused considerable inconvenience to the shipping community there was no general tie-up. Many masters brought up their own ships, some were towed up by local tugs, the masters of which are thoroughly conversant with the river. The big *Empress* boats tied up at the Outer Buoy and took their passengers to and from Shanghai on a launch. The Harbor Master in the meantime suspended all the pilots from duty. Several Chinese pilots have taken advantage of the crisis to offer their services. Negotiations are pending to have the pilots continue their duties with the promise that sympathetic consideration will be given to the matter of their salaries.

Printers of Canton Bonds Print a "Private" Issue

Closely following on the theft of $100,000 worth of Municipal notes from the Central Bank recently, another misfortune has befallen the Canton "National Government" in connection with its finances. Announcement was made in Hongkong July 15 that the Chinese printing company which printed the Govenment's $10,000,000, war bond issue, had secretly printed an additional $4,000,000 of bonds which were sold at a discount and placed in circulation.

The discovery of the forged bonds in the market, simultaneously with the issuance of the legitimate Government bonds, caused a sensation in Canton banking circles, following as it did the recent discovery of the theft of municipal bank notes which had already disturbed the financial market.

C. E. R. Circulates Questionnaire Among Employees

The Chinese Eastern railway authorities recently circulated a questionnaire among all the employees of the railway, asking among other things whether they would be willing to return to Russia in case their services were required there. This question was incidental to an arrangement that their salaries should be paid through the Dalbank. Although a Harbin correspondent intimates that many employees signed with considerable misgiving they answered "Yes."

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Exit the British Lion—Enter Japanese Dragon!

BY EDGAR SNOW

(Written for the Consolidated Press)

THE steadily increasing margin of leadership enjoyed by the Japanese piece-goods trade in India since the beginning of this year has alarmed Indian millowners and Indian National Congress leaders. They fear that they have driven out the British lion only to let in the Japanese dragon.

Japanese ascendancy began when the Nationalists, more than a year ago, inaugurated their boycott of British yarn and cloth. Nippon traders here attained spectacular heights of dominance early in 1931 and have maintained their position ever since, with startling tenacity. Although the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, signed some four months ago, provided for a change in the character of the Indian boycott in that it was to be applied with equal emphasis to all foreign goods, rather than exclusively to British. it is manifestly apparent that far from suffering through this period the Japanese have prospered while British trade has had further reversals.

Gandhi's conscience is pricked by this failure of his people to observe the letter of the agreement he made with Viceroy Lord Irwin. He is also worried by the Japanese threat to the future of Indian made cloth. In the latest issue of *Young India* he publishes a letter from the English president of the Bombay Mill-Owners Association, in which India is warned as follows:

Japan Ousts Lancashire

"In the end Japanese goods may largely take the place of Lancashire goods (they constitute even now the largest volume of imports) and India may find herself in a much worse position than before. The classes of goods which Japan is importing, and the prices at which they are sold, are just as serious a menace to Indian industry as they have proved to British trade. To compete in price Indian mills will have to manufacture these lines at a distinct loss and this they cannot be expected to do unless they feel assured that their efforts will ultimately bear fruit through the public consciousness being aroused with regard to the menace of Japanese competition and the disastrous effects it is having on India's interests."

According to figures published in Mahatma Gandhi's weekly, Japan's imports into India jumped from 84 million yards during the last four months of 1930 to 143 million yards in the first four months of 1931, this in spite of the fact that foreign trade has generally declined and total imports for this period are less than half of what they were a year ago. "In grey goods Japanese imports have increased by 45%; in bleached goods and colored goods by 75%; and in artificial silk goods by over 240%." In April, 1930, the United Kingdom held 70% of the total piece goods import trade in India and Japan 26%. In April, 1931, the United Kingdom furnished less than 40% of the imports while Japan's share had risen to 55%.

A feature of this increase has been the growth of the artificial silk trade, of which Japan now holds 90%. In the first four months of this year 24 million yards were imported as contrasted with 7 million yards for the previous four months. In the month of April Japan's imports of art silk piece goods into India were five times what they were two years ago, when imports of this class were negligible.

Japanese agents in India appear to have cleverly taken advantage of the temporary total exclusion movement against British goods to establish a firm demand for their silks. It is said that this trade is more insidious in its effects on the Indian "home industries" encouraged by the Nationalist patriots than cotton piece goods ever were, because it has badly depressed the artificial silk hand loom industry of rural India.

Imports from China also amount to a greater percentage of the total, in certain lines, than ever before. But it is questionable if the Shanghai imports are really goods made by Chinese mills, British, or Japanese. "In cotton yarns," the Mill-Ownrs' Association states, "the imports for April were 3.5 million pounds. This figure included 2.6 million pounds of grey yarns, of which 1.7 million pounds were grey singles of 31-40s count, and 454,000 pounds were grey two-folds. China supplied nearly 95% of the 31-40s, and the bulk of the grey doubles, and is apparently ousting Japan from this trade; yet there is reason to think that most of the yarns coming from China are made in mills which are Japanese owned."

Japan's remarkable success in the Indian market is attributed to the boycott, which has largely affected only British goods, and cheapness of price, and astute sales tactics. The greatest gains of Japanese agents have been made in cotton goods of coarse and medium counts, the bulk of which could be manufactured by Indian mills and from Indian cloth.

Recently, in a conversation with R.D. Birla, leading millionaire Indian mill-owner, the writer was told that one of the reasons for Japan's steady gains despite the extension of boycott to their cloth is that their manufactures now include exact imitations of all lines, patterns and colors of "Swadeshi", and in many instances retailers themselves quite innocently sell it as made in India.

"About two months ago," Mr. Birla said, "there suddenly appeared in the Bombay market an enormous amount of Khadi—cloth supposedly spun by hand on Indian looms. It seemed to be genuine Khadi; it was coarse, had the uneven weave and the peculiar mark of Khadi, which is that certain strands are heavier than others and the knots where the yarn has been tied are quite noticeable. It was several days before it was discovered that the so-called Khadi inundation was in reality Japanese mill-made cloth. All of the flaws had been perfectly imitated. Millions of people are now buying this stuff under the impression that they are supporting the village industry of hand-spinning."

All this leads Mahatma Gandhi to make an energetic plea for a vigorous boycott of Japanese silk and cotton goods. In an appeal in *Young India*, headed "Japanese or British?" he declares:

"From the economic standpoint, and that is the only standpoint of interest to the millions, boycott of Japanese cloth is much the most important. If therefore there is any laxity on the part of the boycott workers they will remember that emphasis on boycott of British cloth would be of no further avail whatsoever from the economic viewpoint."

Bombay, India, July 1, 1931.

Municipal Council Discusses Reformatory Project

A discussion took place at the meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council last week regarding the founding of an Institution in the nature of a Reformatory wherein vocational training would be given to mendicants, etc. The Chinese members of the Council recommended the foundation of such an Institution, submitting that it would tend to prevent persons thus provided for from drifting into the criminal classes.

The Chairman of the Council strongly expressed the view that if such an Institution were established by the Council it would merely result in attracting beggars, etc., from neighboring territory, and, by its maintenance, throw an additional burden on the Settlement Ratepayers. He added that he is unable to support this proposal unless the co-operation, financially and otherwise, of the French Municipal and neighboring Chinese Authorities was forthcoming.

The proposal of a member of the Council was adopted that the Secretary General should consult with Dr. J. C. H. Wu as to the Council's powers of committing persons to such an Institution and with a view to the latter. endeavoring to ascertain whether the Greater Shanghai Municipal Authorities would be willing to co-operate with the Council in this matter.

Methodist Mission at Changchow Doing Excellent Work

The *Shanghai Times* of July 12 published a letter from its correspondent at Changchow, Kiangsu province, giving details of the excellent work being done by the Methodist Mission in that district. The past year has been an exceptionally successful one. The Hospital is in charge of Dr. R. M. Paty, assisted by Dr. J. C. Thoroughman, surgeon, three Chinese physicians, and a good nursing staff. The Hospital recently received a donation of $25,000 from a woman in San Antonio, Texas, and $1,000 came from Dr. Paty's home church, Bell Buckle, Tenn. The Centenary Institute had a record year: 345 enrolled, the largest number since 1924, when there were 312.

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The "Balkan-ization" of Manchuria

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長詠

MANCHURIA is the Balkans of the Far East, where a crash between Japan and Russia, or China and Japan, or China-Japan-Russia, is generally predicted as being only a matter of time, if the present situation is not improved. When the Chinese Revolutionary Movement first started in the South, both Russia and Japan watched the movement with joy and cheers. But when the movement went further northward, and the Three Eastern Provinces actually changed the flag and definitely declared for the National Government, both the Japanese and Russians had something to worry about. Since then the local authorities of the Three Provinces have told both the Japanese and Russians that all diplomatic issues would be handled hereafter by the Central Government, the Chinese in those provinces having organized themselves to "back up any diplomatic negotiations". The Chinese have also repeatedly refused to grant the Japanese the right to build any more railways. The Chinese attitude toward the Sino-Russian negotations of the C.E.R. has frightened the Japanese lest the Chinese might take similar action in regard to the South Manchuria Railway. Manchuria, the only place for the Japanese to colonize her surplus population, might thus be blocked by the awakening of the Chinese.

As a mean of coping with the situation, the Japanese have been taking various steps to incite troubles, thus hoping to fish in the troubled water. The bombarding of the train which carried Marshal Chang Tso-ling was only one of many incidents. But the Chinese saved the whole situation by giving no chance for the Japanese to make any trouble. The Tsinan affair was another incident with which the Japanese intended to create some trouble, but apparently it was a failure, as the Chinese gave no chance to the Japanese to do so. The recent "Wanpaoshan" incident is another incident created for some definite purpose.

Due to Japanese Agitation

Explaining the sudden manifestation of the intense anti-Chinese feeling on the part of Koreans, Professor Li Chung Han of Chosen University, a Korean subject, recently said that the Korean people in the various cities were enraged against the Chinese communities, but they were misled by false reports disseminated by the sensational "extras" of the Japanese press in Korea in which it was stated that over 200 Korean farmers had been massacred by the Chinese and that the Chinese people in Manchuria were planning to drive out all Koreans living in the Three Eastern Provinces. The Koreans, according to professor Li, believing these reports to be true, in view of their persistency and uniformity in the Japanese owned newspapers, became angered and arose almost as one man to attack their neighbors.

Possessing better propaganda machinery, the Japanese news agencies, day and night, work together to further the Japanese policy in the Chinese Eastern Provinces. The Japanese are merely employing the Koreans as their tools—the Japanese dictate while the Koreans act!

The Anti-Chinese movement broke out in Korea July 3. The question arises why the Japanese authorities have taken no drastic steps to put an end to the movement, if Tokyo is sincere in its declaration. From the standpoint of duty as a government, the Japanese authorities should have sent troops into Korea right after the outbreak of the incident. Japan is apparently aware of the fact that the local police forces are not in a position to cope with the situation. The incident, involving as it does the loss of more than 100 lives of foreign nationals, should impress the authorities with the necessity of taking steps to put an end to the riots. But so far, we have not heard of any soldier being sent into Korea. The governor of Korea was not immediately instructed to go back to Korea to handle the situation. The present attitude of the Tokyo government toward the incident amounts to nothing short of "connivance" with the anti-Chinese movement in Japan!

Japan Evades Its Responsibilities

While Mr. Hayashide, second Secretary of the Japanese Legation, has called on Dr. C. T. Wang, the Foreign Affairs Minister to express, on behalf of the Japanese Government, regret for the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, assuring the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the sincere desire of the Japanese Government to reach a satisfactory and amicable settlement of the trouble, it is interesting to note the statement of the Incident from the Foreign Office in Tokyo, which was broadcast by *Rengo*. It says:

"The occurrence of the unexpected incident at present is a matter to be greatly regretted in view of the Sino-Japanese relations at large.

"In the belief of the Japanese Government, Japan, as a state, is free from responsibility for the incident from the viewpoint of international public law. According to the investigations so far made there is no fact to be recognized as a fault as regards protection over Chinese residents. The Government, therefore, has adopted the attitude that such a problem as compensation for losses can not arise. However, the Government intends to take proper measures for the consolidation and relief of the Chinese victims."

It is more than foolish to make such a statement. Korea is now under Japanese dominion. For anything happening in Korea, Japan must assume full responsibility. We do not see for what reason, Japan "is free from responsibility from the viewpoint of International Public Law." There were up to July 12, about 100 dead and 100 seriously wounded within the Japanese dominion.

This attempt of the Japanese to "save face" only tends to discredit Japan as a nation. In the Nanking communist riots in 1927, in which several foreign lives were lost and damage was done to property, the National government immediately and definitely promised to take drastic steps to put down the riots, and to assume full responsibility for the protection of foreign lives and property,and to pay compensation in accordance with the losses sustained from the investigation. But it is to be remembered that by that time the National Government was quite occupied with the Northern Expedition, and to promptly and drastically end the riot was highly commendable. But the present Tokyo government is free from difficulty. and should be able to put down the riot in one or two days. Why has the riot been allowed to go on for more than a week already, resulting in further deaths and injuries to Chinese? How would the Japanese explain its conduct if the Incident were brought to the Hague Court? It is not an ordinary local riot but is an anti-Chinese movement carried out by the Koreans at the instigation of the Japanese.

Then, there comes the Japanese propaganda work informing the outside world that the Chinese have taken reprisals by killing and injuring so and so many Koreans in Antung, etc. Pending the official report denying the truth of the report, we wish to quote a statement from reliable sources from Peiping, which would refute the Japanese propaganda.

"At a conference of various Northeastern leaders it was agreed that the responsible authorities in Manchuria should make sure, first of all, that no anti-Korean act is committed as a retaliation against the Koreans. Every effort will be made to avoid any incident which might be used by the Japanese as pretext to continue their policy of aggression in Manchuria—Peiping, July 8th."

The Wampaoshan incident might have resulted in loss of many more Chinese lives but the Chinese did not give the chance to the Japanese to make troube with China.

China's Weak Diplomacy

Possessing no gunboats, China could not send any naval forces to Korea, as would be the case if the incident had occurred in China. Aside from presenting the "demands" and the process of "investigation," the Chinese could do nothing. But to treat the incident as local is quite wrong. The Japanese have been hoping day and night for a split between Manchuria and the Central Government, and have been hoping that all incidents arising in Manchuria would be treated as local, because the Japanese would have a chance, in the course of negotiations, to demand the settlement of the other Sino-Japanese issues in Manchuria on the ground that in order to avoid the recurrence of incidents hereafter, some of the Sino-Japanese issues should be settled, which would include many items on the Japanese Manchurian program, such as the Japanese special rights, etc. Thus, would China fall into the trap of the Japanese!

Chinese Indignation

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (Chinese), in a petition to the National Government, recommends that in order to remove the cause of friction between Chinese and Koreans, a new Sino-Japanese Treaty regarding Korea, clearly defining the conditions under which Koreans are to be admitted to China, be concluded.

"It was with the secret object of realizing her aggressive ambitions in Manchuria as well as estranging the Chinese and Koreans that the Japanese seized upon the Wampaoshan incident to instigate and incite Koreans to

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commit acts of violence against the Chinese," the petition asserts. "The privileges of residing on and cultivating Chinese soil now enjoyed by the Koreans are based upon the provisions of the Sino-Korean Boundary Convention of 1909; the region north of the Tumen River, at the time when the convention was concluded, was already under cultivation by the Koreans. The unrestricted occupation by Koreans of land and farms in the provinces of Kirin and Liaoning, during recent years, is a violation of the convention and has been made possible only through negligence of the local authorities.

After referring to the discriminatory policy adopted by the Japanese colonial authorities in regard to Chinese immigration into Korea, the petition suggests that following the precedent of the recent Sino-French Treaty of Annam, a special Sino-Japanese Convention should be concluded celearly defining the respective rights of Chinese and Koreans to immigrate into and cultivate land in Korea and China. Such a convention should also impose strict restrictions on the number of Koreans to be admitted as well as the area of land they may cultivate. Pending the conclusion of such a convention, the provisions of the convention of 1909 must be strictly enforced.

Concluding, the petition urges that as Chemulpo is near the sea, the Chinese Northeastern squardron should be ordered to despatch gunboats to the Korean coast for the protection of the Chinese nationals there.

Concerted denunciation of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria, which is said to have characterized the Wanpaoshan Incident and the consequent anti-Chinese outrages in Korean, is voiced in Chinese papers.

The policy of economic aggression of the Tokyo government is considered the compelling force from the very beginning behind the immigration in increasing numbers of Koreans in Manchuria. The clash between the Korean residents and Chinese farmers must have been premediated, as the Japanese government has been trying to justify on the ground of this incident her claim for the solution of all problems in abeyance concerning her interests in Manchuria, it is pointed out.

The *Sinwanpao*, in an editorial, claimed proof of its statement by the apparent lack of action on the part of the Japanese authorities responsible for the preservation of peace and order in Korean to prevent further anti-Chinese riotous activities, though documentary promise to this effect has been made. Meanwhile, opinions have been current with various political parties in Tokyo that the Wampaoshan Incident, in which, they maintain the Korean residents were oppressed by Chinese authorities, must be solved "from the bottom". Evidently the Japanese government, the editorial points out, is feeling no impulse of responsibility and has no respect for International right and justice.

Editorials in the Chinese newspapers generally criticize the Japanese attitude.

Nanking, July 12, 1931.

Labor University President Ousts Students with Aid of Military

As a sequel to the recent revolt of the students of the Labor University at Kiangwan, near Shanghai, the military authorities raided the school at dawn on July 11. At the point of pistols, rifles and machine guns, the four hundred odd students, including girls, were driven from their beds and ordered to leave the premises immediately. The raid was carried out under the direction of Wang Ching-chi, president of the University. During the confusion that reigned many of the students did not have time to collect their belongings. It is reported that each student was given twenty dollars to cover his travelling expenses to his home. A proclamation was issued closing the middle school and announcing the immediate departure of the college students.

Chinese Cinema Actress Wins Annulment of Marriage Agreement

Miss "Butterfly" Wu, one of China's leading cinema actresses, was allowed by the Shanghai Special District Court during the week to annul a marriage contract which she had made with her fiancee, Ling Hsueh-li.

The actress commenced an action four months ago to secure a release from an agreement which she pleaded would not lead to a happy marriage.

In delivering judgment for the actress Judge Chau ordered the defendant to return Tls. 380 and $788.20 which he owed Miss Wu.

In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Export Tax on Silk Fixed at $30 Per Picul

The Customs Department of the Ministry of Finance announced that an export tax of $30 will be collected by the Customs on every picul of finished products. The imposition of the new tax was recently announced by the Ministry and became effective immediately.

New War Planes Ordered From Germany Arrive at Nanking

A consignment of six new Junker airplanes ordered from Germany by the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War has arrived at Nanking by steamer. Arrangements are being made for tests and trial flights, as soon the machines have been unpacked and fitted up for service.

Chekiang to Use Patrol Boats to Protect Fishermen From Pirates

To protect fishing boats against pirates during the present season, the Chekiang Provincial Fishery Bureau has decided to dispatch armed vessels for the service. By an order of the Executive Yuan, the Navy has been instructed to supply ammunition to these vessels.

Chinese Engineers to Hold Annual Meet at Nanking in August

The annual meeting of the Chinese Engineers Association is scheduled to take place August 26 to 29 inclusive at Nanking. Delegates from various parts of the country holding certficates issued by the Association will be given free transportation to the Capital.

Eurasia Planes to Carry Passengers Between Shanghai and Manchuli

Passenger service between Shanghai and Manchuli and intermediate points will be inaugurated August 1 by Eurasia Corpoation, it is announced. The table of fares is as follows: Shanghai to Nanking, $50; Shanghai to Tsinan, $165; Shanghai to Peiping, $250; Shanghai to Linsi $400, and Shanghai to Manchuli, $515.

Electric Clocks for Nantao and Chapei Will Cost $18,000

In order to keep correct and accurate time in the commercial and industrial sections of Greater Shanghai Municipality, two giant electric clocks will be installed, one at Nantao and the other at Chapei, by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government. It is said that the installation will cost more than $18,000 and will be completed in August.

China Leading Importer of U.S. Tobacco

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington, China is among the most important buyers of United States leaf tobacco and during the past ten years, she together with Great Britain bought more than half the total leaf exports. Exports to China in 1930 were 124,020,000 pounds, which represented an increase of more than 10 million pounds as compared with 108,695,000 pounds in 1929. Ninety per cent of the exports to China were of flue-cured tobacco, the type used for cigarette manufacture.

Fukien Authorities to Develop Sungyu into a Commercial Port

The Fukien Provincial Government has formulated definite plans for the development of Sungyu district into a commercial port in the near future. A port development committee will shortly be organized to co-operate with a a surveying party to study the geographical conditions of the contemplated port. It is reported that a great portion of the investments in the projected commercial center will be shared by Fukien overseas merchants.

New Locomotives for Tientsin-Pukow Line to Arrive Soon

According to a dispatch from Tientsin, four locomotives ordered some time ago by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration from the Japanese South Manchuria Railway workshops are expected to arrive shortly. The locomotives will be used to pull freight trains. Arrangements have also been made between the Railway Administration and S.M.R. Authorities for the reconditioning of 18 old locomotives of the T.P. Line.

Aviation College at Nanking to Begin Sessions in Fall

The new Aviation College at Nanking under the Ministry of War, organization of which has just been completed, will be formally opened this fall and August 1 has been set as the date for the holding of entrance examinations. The College is founded for the purpose of training air officers. More than 80 applicants have registered for the entrance examination, while the maximum enrollment of the new college is definitely fixed at 40.

Shanghai-Manchuli Air Mail Service to Resume Normal Operation

The air mail service between Shanghai and Manchuli, operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, which has been partially suspended during the past week owing to the incident when a mail plane was shot down by Mongolian troops in Outer Mongolia, will shortly be restored to normal operation. As fixed temporarily, there will be one trip every week. It will start for Manchuli on Sunday and return to Shanghai Tuesday. The air mail will be delivered as usual.

China and England to Have Direct Radio Communication

Preparations for the inauguration of a direct radio service between China and England are being made by the Government International Radio Station at Chengju, Shanghai. The Ministry of Communications has entered into negotiations with the British authorities for a working arrangement.

Two short-wave radio stations were recently installed at Amoy and Foochow to cope with increasing demands and to facilitate traffic with Shanghai especially.

Nanking to Build Penitentiary to Accommodate Political Offenders

In order to provide suitable and adequate accommodations for the housing of political and military offenders, the Ministry of Judicial Administration is understood to have completed preparations for the erection of a Metropolitan Penitentiary at Nanking. The initial expenses for the institute are estimated at $178,840, while the running expenses are tentatively fixed at $87,218. The estimates have been submitted to the Comptroller-General's Office and the Ministry of Finance for examination.

National Tile Company to Build New Plant in Chapei

The National Tile Company, 36 Jinkee Road, which has recently been reorganised with increased capitalization, has perfected plans for the construction of a big and modern plant for the manufacture of mosaic tiles. A lot of land covering an area of approximately seven mow at Kungho Hsin Road in Chapei has been secured for use as the site of the factory. The cost of the new buildings is estimated at $15,000. According to the designs the factory buildings will be one story structures built after modern types to allow ventilation and air. They will include a small godown for storing of stocks. Construction work on the plant is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Extensive Repairs Being Make on Lunghai Railway

According to reports from Kaifeng, extensive repairs to the Lung-Hai Railway are being carried on and the work is making rapid progress. Over 80,000 sleepers have been replaced during recent months, while 20,000 more are still to be laid. Repair work to 40 bridges on the line is expected to be completed within two months. When the renovation is effected, the speed of trains will be considerably increased. The reports also state that the Railway Administration has dispatched a group of technical experts to Tsingtao to study the harbor construction and other details and to collect data for harbor construction work at Haichow, the eastern terminus of the Railway.

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Large Petroleum Field Discovered in Sikong

A large petroleum deposit has been discovered by a British engineer while exploring Ningching Hill in southern Sikong, a newly created province lying to the west of Szechuan, according to reports received by the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Committee at Nanking. The British engineer has returned to England to report to his Government with a view to staking a claim to the mine, it is said. The Committee has telegraphed to the Chinese authorities and Teng Ho-san, Special Commissioner to Sikong, for a detailed report of the mine.

Special Prisons to be Erected in Border Provinces for Convict Workers

Special prisons will shortly be established in Chinghai, Sinkiang, Ninghsia, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Jehol, Charhar and Suiyuan to take care of the convict workers to be sent there to be engaged in reclamation of waste land in accordance with the recently announced scheme of the Ministry of Judicial Administration. Only those convicts in the interior provinces having served a certain period of their sentence and shown good behavior will be selected for dispatch to these provinces. The various provincial High Courts have been instructed to make preparations in this connection.

New Trade Bureau to Start Functioning August 1

The International Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Industries, the organization of which is now nearing completion, will be formally inaugurated at Shanghai on August 1 with Dr. P.W Kuo, formerly President of the National South-eastern University, as Director, according to reports from Nanking. Under the Bureau will be four subordinate departments for General Affairs, Information, Statistics and Compilation. The regular monthly expenses have been fixed at approximately $20,000. Upon the inauguration of the new Bureau, it is understood that the existing Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Infomation will be abolished.

Settlement Cars and Trucks Reach Total of 7,594

Statistics compiled by the traffic department of the Shanghai Municipal Council Police, as published in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on July 18, reveal a total of 7,594 motor cars and trucks operating in the International Settlement. The motor cars aggregate 5,839, of which 5,332 are privately owned and the remaining 507 are service cars. These cars represent 142 different makes. 848 private motor trucks and 907 public trucks are registered, embracing 126 makes. There are 720 motorcycles of 63 makes registered. The American Buick car leads in numbers with a total of 561. The Ford Car is a close second with 545, while the Italian Fiat ranks third with 322.

Shanghai Docks Pays High Dividend to Shareholders

A net profit of $420,502.32 for the year ending April 30, 1931, has been anounced in the annual report of the directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd. This sum includes the amount brought forward from last year after paying off all charges and allowing for all known liabilities. A dividend of 12 per cent, amounting to $12 per share, absorbing $331,200 of the net profit, is recommended to be paid to the shareholders while the balance of $89,302.32 is being carried forward to the new account.

Japan to Manufacture Rails for Her Own Use and Exportation to China

The Japanese Yamata Government Steelfoundry is contemplating to produce steel rails for use by the Japanese Railways so as to prevent import of all foreign products entirely, according to a *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo on July 17. The T and high T types of rail which are being produced by the Government Foundry are not only sufficient to meet domestic needs, but also afford a surplus for exportation to China. But the guard rail and other kinds of rails used in electric railway transportation in the six greatest cities of the country are all imported, amounting to 100,000 tons annually. In order to check the amount of imports in future, the Yamata Government Steelfoundry authorities have decided to call a conference with representatives of six large cities with a view to standardizing the rail in such cities and considering measures for the manufacture of the same.

New Rolling Stock Ordered for Shenyang-Hailun Railway

With increasing traffic on the Shenyang-Hailun Railway, a large order for railway rolling stock will be placed shortly to cope with the heavy requirements for goods and passenger accomodation. A total of 50 freight coaches, 30 baggage and sleeping cars, and four locomotives for passenger trains will be ordered. Negotiations have been made with the Japanese South Manchuria Railway workshop for this equipment, the total value of which exceeds three million dollars, but the order has not yet been definitely placed. Bids are now likely to be called from manufacturers of other countries.

Hot Weather Causes Decrease of Construction in Shanghai

According to statistics compiled by the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, owing to the hot weather in June, the number of buildings permits has dropped to almost half of that issued during the previous month. Last month, only 500 permits for the construction of buildings were issued, a decrease of 300 as compared with May. Chinese houses took the lead in the number of permits issued, the figures for this type of buildings being 344, as compared with a total of 724 for the previous month. The permits included one for a theatre, the first to be built this year; and 34 foreign houses, office buildings and eight factories.

Ho Hong Bank Nets Half Million Profit During 1930

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the board of directors of the Ho Hong Bank with head office at Singapore, a net profit of $542,892 18 Straits Currency was announced for the fiscal year ending in December 31, 1930. The sum was arrived at after allowing for depreciation on bank premises, furniture and fittings, writing off bad debts, deducting a sum amounting to 10% on the net profit and transferring such sum to reserve for doubtful debts, etc. The balance brought forward from the previous year's account of Str. $249,893.56 with the year's net profit makes a total of Str. $792,785.74 available for distribution. A dividend of 10% of the paid-up capital to shareholders of the Bank was recommended and granted by the Board of Directors.

China Merchants to Undergo Reorganization so as to Curtail Expenses

In order to curtail expenses and effect reforms, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company is reported to have decided upon a thorough reorganization of the firm A petition to this effect has been filed with the Ministry of Communications and as soon as permission is received, measures for the reorganization will be carried into effect. The retrenchment policy will enable the company to add tonnage to ships now operated along the Yangtze River and repair the old ones, but a large number of staff, both foreign and Chinese will be affected and their services dispensed with. However, it is learned that experienced foreign pilots will be retained. The Company is now burdened with a heavy debt in the amount of $10,000,000 to local bankers and thorough reorganization with reduced expenditure is imperative in order that the obligations may be met in due course.

Nanking Approves 2 Per Cent Levy on Bank Notes

A levy of two per cent on all bank notes issued by the Chinese 'banks, proposed by the Ministry of Finance, has been approved by the Legislative Yuan and will be enforced immediately, Chang Shou-yung, vice-Minister of Finance declared in an interview to the *China Press* on July 21. This tax, if enforced, will open up a new source of revenue to the Government in view of the fact there are now in circulation a total of $500,000,000 worth of banknotes, a large portion of which is being issued by the Central Bank of China. The latter Bank alone would have to pay a sum around $4,000,000 to the Ministry of Finance. It is reported that leading Chinese bankers in Shanghai will give the matter their serious consideration and may ask the Finance Ministry to settle its loans from them first before putting into effect the proposed levy.

Steel Bridge Over Pearl River in Canton Nears Completion

The giant steel bridge spanning the Pearl River in Canton, which has been under construction for almost a year and-a-half, will be completed early next year, according to a Canton dispatch published in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on July 16. The work is being done by a British Construction Company. Actual construction started early last year. The bridge was to be opened to traffic at the end of this year, but strikes caused a delay of several months. The entire project is costing more than $1,000,000. The Pearl River, ranking in importance with the Yangtsze River, runs from the Eastern Sea to Yunnan province and is a great artery of communication and trade in South China. At present, the sampan is the only means of transportation between the two banks. In an effort to develop Canton into a trade center in South China, the Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to appropriate a large sum of money for the construction of a modern steel bridge over the river. The bridge, when completed, will be second only to the huge structure over the Yellow River and will be capable of enduring all kinds of traffic.

Huge Transactions in Local Real Estate Market, Millions Involved

In the course of last week, three important deals in the local real estate market were concluded, involving a total sum of 2 million and half taels. One valuable lot covering an area of two and one-half mow (Chinese land measurement), at the southwest corner of Kiangsi Road and Avenue Edward VII was sold at the colossal figure of $550,000, each mow costing $220,000. The property was acquired by the Ningshao Steam Navigation Company, a foremost Chinese shipping concern in Shanghai, and will be used as the site for a large new and modern structure to house the offices of the Company. The transaction was arranged by the real estate office of N. Fred Nissim, of 278 Kiangsi Road. Through the arrangements made by the same realty operator, the sale of another lot in Foochow Road, involving $1,064,000, was consummated last week. The lot of developed property covering 7 mow in area, facing Yunnan and Kwangsi Road, was purchased by a local Chinese bank. A third property, consisting of about 30 mow with large godowns located at the corner of Lay and Yangtszepoo Roads, has also changed hands at an aggregate sum of $1,000,000. The deal was concluded through the agency of the China Realty Company. The property is one of mast desirable in the Eastern District, having two water frontages on the Whangpoo River and the Yangtzeepoo creek.

10-Year Economic Development Program for China

An ambitious program for the economic development of China embracing fourteen points and covering a period of ten years has been submitted by the Ministry of Industries to the National Government Council for consideration and adoption. The program, if it can be successfully carried out, will greatly improve China's economic position and convert China into one of the great industrial Powers in the World. The fourteen points in the contemplated plan are as follows:

1. To build harbors, canals, railroads, etc.
2. To open up the vast area of the undeveloped land in the Northwest Provinces.
3. To develop mines and quarries.
4. To erect smelting works and mills for metallurgical industries.
5. To manufacture bricks, cement and other building materials.
6. To develop iron and steel.
7. To build locomotives and other rolling-stock.
8. To build merchant vessels and fishing vessels.
9. To engage in manufacture of all types.
10. To promote coal-tar industry.
11. To establish works for manufacturing basic chemicals.
12. To develop hydro-electric plants and establish power-stations.
13. To manufacture electrical appliances.
14. To establish municipal waterworks.

(*Continued on page 320*)

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Quaker Oats

Men and Events

The National Government has decided to open a Consulate at Seattle, Washington.

Robert P. Streeper, of the American Consulate, Tientsin, has been appointed Consul at Teheran, Persia.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gale, of Hankow, arrived in Shanghai end of last week and are staying at the Cathay Hotel.

Mrs. L T. Chen and Percy Chu have been appointed members of the Shanghai Board of Film Censors.

Passenger service between Shanghai and Manchuli and intermediate points is announced to start August 1 by the Eurasia airplanes.

John Hubner, U. S. Vice-Consul at Mukden, who has been on a holiday, is expected back from the United States beginning of next month.

Carles Becerra, newly appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Chilean Legation, made a formal call on Dr. C. T. Wang, in Nanking July 16.

O. M. Green, formerly editor of the *North China Daily News*, is announced to lecture for the Oxford University Extension in the autumn.

Bishop Simon, of the Russian Orthodox Church in Shanghai, has been appointed head of the Russian Orthodox Mission in China.

Admiral Tu Shih-kwei, Senior Naval Advisor to the National Government, has assumed his duties as Principal of the Mamoi Naval Academy, Foochow.

D. C. Sims, of the Standard Oil Company, and Morris Eason are among the passengers due to arrive back in Shanghai by the *President Grant*, July 24.

A 20 year-old Russian girl named Anna Oblinskei committed suicide July 17 by jumping from the highest platform of the Eiffel Tower, 1000 feet high.

Clifford Hewitt, technical mint expert and engineer of the Chinese Government Central Mint, is due to return to Shanghai from the United States next month.

Major E. L. Fullerton, former publicity director on the American Pacific Coast for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, is at present a visitor to Shanghai

Of the total number of 106 silk filatures situated in Greater Shanghai, and including the Settlement, 67 are still closed, owing to depressed business conditions.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has declared an interim dividend at the rate of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, payable on August 10 next.

Dr. C. T. Wang is due to leave Nanking for Tsingtao July 27 to attend a meeting of directors of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, after which he will visit Weihaiwei.

Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, has declined an appointment as Chinese delegate to the League of Nations Conferences on the plea of illness.

A Tokyo telegram states that the King of Siam will depart from the United States on his way back home some time during September traveling by way of Japan and China.

A Nagoya message states that a Japanese named Shimizu had contracted smallpox in Shanghai and died in that city. His wife and daughter are also ill with smallpox.

The Customs authorities at Tsingtao, seized a consignment of 450 pistols and 41,400 rounds of ammunition on a Japanese steamer July 16. The contraband was confiscated.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, two large Japanese shipping companies, will merge their interests on the basis of joint management, effective on August 1.

Wu Ching-chi, a graduate in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania, has returned to Shanghai from the United States and has joined the firm of Robert Fan, architects.

A Nanking telegram states that preparations for the inauguration of a direct radio service between China and England are being made by the Chinese Government International Radio Station.

A party of five Chinese students led by Chun Chao-wu, of the association for prohibition of drinking and smoking at Peiping, are attending the summer Christian convention in session at Shidzuoka, Japan.

The death occurred on board the naval transport *Henderson* at sea July 18 after a visit to China and the Philippine Islands, of Representative Bird J. Vincent, from Michigan, at the age of 51.

Colonel Lindbergh and his wife are expected to arrive in Japan early in August. Elaborate plans for receiving them are being considered by the Japanese Army, Navy and Communications authorities.

The building of a new water supply-system for Vladivostok has been decided upon by the Soviet Supreme Economic Council. The cost of the new system is estimated at more than 12 million roubles.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service and the National Quarantine Service, arrived in Hongkong from Europe last week. He was scheduled to return to Shanghai via Amoy.

The death occurred in Shanghai July 16 of Gust A. Nyland, head of the Park Garage, at the age of 52 years. He was an American, a former non-commissioned officer in the United States Navy and long a resident of China.

The current issue of the *Shanghai Spectator*, a weekly illustrated periodical, contains articles on various current sport events. Don King, formerly connected with various Shanghai daily newspapers, is among the contributors.

Miss Jeanne Meredith, who has been attending school at Berkeley, California, is spending the summer in Shanghai visiting her mother, Mrs. G. H. Lynott. She will return to America in August, where she will enter Mills College.

The Aviation Administration under the Ministry of War has decided to establish five airdromes in Fukien for the purpose of conducting systematic air raids on bandits in the province and along the Fukien-Kiangsi border.

The Panchen Lama and a number of Mongolian princes were received by Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang at the P. U. M. C. Hospital in Peiping July 13. The Tibetan "Living Buddha" later proceeded to Shenyang.

Gen. Mao Pang-tso, director of the Aviation Academy and commander of the left wing squadron of the National Aviation Force, has gone to Kiangsi to resume his command in connection with the anti-Communist-bandit campaign.

A *Rengo* telegram from Harbin states that bandits have again become rampant in North Manchuria. During the past ten days more than 40 houses were attacked in the city of Harbin, and the owner of an iron works was kidnapped.

Mei Lan-fang, most famous Chinese actor, has contributed $30,000 to the Kiangsi relief fund, this representing the proceeds from the production of some of his finest plays at the Big Theater in Shanghai during three days last week.

Miss Merriam Griffin, editor of the woman's page of the *North China Daily News*, was married to Rolf Adolf Emil Friedrich Otto Aadouard, of the American firm of Dodge and Seymour July 18, at the German Consulate-General in Shanghai.

According to a report submitted by the Passport Examination Office of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, the total number of foreigners entering Shanghai in the month of June was 1,205; of whom 742 were males and 463 females.

Guenther Tonn, of Berlin, representative of the *Transocean* News Service, has arrived in Shanghai to relieve Mr. Plaut, Far Eastern representative, who has been transferred to Japan. The local office of *Transocean* is at 71 Szchuen Road.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek and her mother are spending the summer vacation at Tsingtao. They were met at Tsingtao by Madame Han Fu-chi, wife of the chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, who came over from Tsinan specially for that purpose.

Mo Te-hui, Plenipotentiary delegate to the Sino-Russian Conference at Moscow, has reported that the 14th session of the conference was held on July 14. The discussions were centred on the question of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Five Chinese homes at Rancho Mascarens, Mexico, were raided July 19 by 120 Mexican members of the Anti-Chinese Committee. The raids were the result of a campaign to drive Oriental merchants out of the Mexican State of Sonora. Dwellings of the Chinese were ransacked and a quantity of cash and two guns were confiscated. The Chinese controlling all of the grocery stores in the State of Sonora threaten to close their shops.

H. J. Donnelly, solicitor of the U. S. Post Office Department, has announced his determination to stamp out American participation in lotteries on foreign races. He says these lotteries have grown to such huge proportions as to border on a national disgrace.

Dr. Wang Chung-wei, president of the Judicial Yuan, is at the Hague, representing China on the International Court, which opened its sessions July 20, and continuing until the early part of September. Dr. Wang expects to return to China by the end of the current year.

A definite agreement for the settlement of the Kin Lee Yuen Wharf affair has been reached, it was learned during the week, the French Catholic mission having accepted the price offered by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company for the purchase of the property.

The annual report of the directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd. shows a net profit for last year of Tls. 420.502. A dividend of 12 percent, amounting to Tls. 12 per share, absorbing Tls. 331,200 of the net profit, is recommended to be paid to shareholders.

The Japanese community has asked the Shanghai Municipal Council to appoint a Japanese assistant secretary to the Council, and also a Japanese press officer. The Council at its meeting last week discussed the feasibility of naming one Japanese to jointly fill both posts.

Pang Chia-huan, an editor connected with the Commercial Press was arrested July 16, by detectives from the Public Safety Bureau of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, on a charge of being a communst. The arrest was made at the request of the provincial government of Chekiang.

The National Anti-Opium Association will conduct another National Essay Contest this year for college and middle school students in China, one entrant being allowed for each school. Sixteen universities and colleges and 52 middle schools will be represented. Prizes will be awarded to the successful contestants.

It is announced from Nanking that the Turkish Charge d'Affaires, M. Foat Tugay, is leaving China for Angora shortly and that the Legation has been ordered to be temporarily withdrawn. The Sino-Turkish Treaty, negotiations for which have been practically concluded here, will be signed in Europe.

General Chang Hsueh-liang received press representatives in his room in the Union Medical Hospital at Peiping July 18, for the first time since his illness. In the course of the interview he spoke highly of the efficient staff of the hospital and said he would stay a little while longer so as to ensure complete recuperation.

A soldier attached to the Metropolitan Garrison Headquarters, named Wu Chen-sheng, was arrested last week. When searched, it was disclosed that his suitcase and baggage contained more than 110,000 red narcotic pills, which were to have been transported to Wuhsi for distribution in the interior towns.

The second hearing of the appeal in the case of Liang Chen-yu, a detective sergeant formerly attached to Central Station, Foreign Settlement Police, who was tried by Judge Liang in the District Court June 2 and acquitted of an opium robbery which occurred last April, was heard in the 2nd branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court during the week. The Municipal Police had lodged an appeal against the acquittal.

More than a hundred Chinese military cadets were scheduled to complete their course at the Military Cadets School in Tokyo on July 20. Among the graduates are a son-in-law of General Chiang Kai-shek, a son of General Feng Yu-hsiang, a son of General Tuan Chih-jui, and the grandson of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Kuomintang.

A memorial service was held on July 15, at the Army Club of the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander Headquarters, for the late General Hu Tsu-yu, Commander of the Fifth Division of the National Army, who died at the Nanchang Hospital on June 3 from wounds received when commanding his troops in battle against the bandit-communists at Kwangchang, Kiangsi.

Dr. C. Y. Cheng, the Moderator of the United Church of Christ in China, declared in San Francisco July 15 that the youth of China are turning more and more to religion. In an address before the convention of the Union of Young Peoples' Societies of Christian Endeavor in that city Dr. Cheng said there are more Chinese Christians in Government work in China now than there ever have been before.

(*Continued on page 317*)

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A "Thrilling" Night in Shanghai

That Evening in Shanghai. by Paul Thorne. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Edgar Wallace and Van Dine started the craze and for the last few years the market has been flooded with thrillers. The Far East has waited to figure in this flood of detective stories and here comes one that has something about us. "That Evening in Shanghai," is a genuine thriller, well constructed, well written, full of life and excitement, one murder and the promise of others, a charming blonde and a fascinating Spanish Countess. One's only regret is that Mr. Thorne did not take a little more trouble over the topography of Shanghai. His errors are irritating.

A well-known author once said that even if the scene of a novel was laid in Timbuctoo it would be certain to have one reader who had been there and who could test the accuracy of local color, therefore all writers should be careful and accurate. Mr. Thorne neglected this advice.

Briefly this is the story of a young American engineer, a girl, some secret service men and crooks of various nationality. The engineer breaks into the story when he sees the girl escaping from a sampan moored in the Soochow creek near Garden bridge. He assists her. She is the tool of a diplomat in Tokyo who is interested in getting a highly important document out of Japan and into Washington. The secret service men of other nationality are interested in getting possession of the document at any price, money or human life.

Seeking to protect the girl, with whom he has fallen in love, the engineer Cardell follows her to Japan and gets mixed up in an international tangle by being mistaken for an accomplice of the girl and her employer.

An accomplice in fact he does become after his arrival in Tokyo and, after the murder of the Counsellor of the American Embassy, he manages, despite the efforts of the entire Japanese secret service, to get out of Tokyo with the girl and on to a liner with the precious document still in his possession.

The reader breathes freely again but soon finds three of the secret service agents on the same steamer; and the fight for the document goes on.

Although it is obvious half-way through the book exactly how Cardell got the document out of Japan and into Washington this does not detract from the interest of the narrative, for the agents of other powers believe it still to be on his person or in his luggage and his dangers and troubles continue.

Even after he has been met at San Francisco by American Government agents and been met in Washington by his father's car and chauffeur his adventures don't cease. Mr. Thorne keeps his readers holding their breath until the last page for in the Mayflower Hotel in the heart of Washington he has Cardell lying bound in his bedroom listening to two men planning exactly how he is to be murdered so that no trace of the crime is left, just the fate that overtook the Counsellor in Tokyo.

Thriller readers will find value for money in this exciting tale, even if Mr. Thorne will insist on the Chinese city starting from the top of Avenue Edward, and even though he will insist on a bunch of Irish Policemen from the International Settlement going into Nantao to raid a Chinese shop to rescue his hero.

F. S. O.

South China's Interest in Science

Proceedings of the Science Conference, Lingnan University; Held on the occasion of the formal opening of the Willard Straight Hall: Lingnan University, Canton. Publishers, South China Morning Post, Hongkong.

This book, which is Vol. 7 of the Lingnan Science Series, was edited by Professors Wm. E. Hoffman and Robert C. Miller, and consists of a compilation of the papers presented on the occasion of the dedication of the "Willard Straight Science Hall," of Lingnan University. It consists of some 800 pages and is well indexed and illustrated. Actually it contains forty-three papers bearing on various scientific subjects of particular interest in South China and while most of the articles are of a technical nature and not of general interest, particularly the articles in the first portion of the book, one being an important discussion on the necessity of Scientific Education in China, by Dr. Lim Boon-keng. Another by C. G. Fuson deals with the origins, migrations and present distribution of the peoples of Kwangtung province, Further articles in the first portion of the book include a discussion of the Pearl River Delta by George D. Hubbard; Manufacture of Leather in Canton, by Ching Wa-chan; study of botany in Fukien province, by H. H. Chung, and an interesting discussion of palm and sole-prints of Chinese, which is a portion of a world-wide study of this subject in its bearing on racial characteristics.

Dr. Lim Boon-keng in his discussion pertaining to the necessity of scientific education in China, declared that of all great countries, China needs science most. In this connection Dr. Lim stated that China at one period probably was abreast of the rest of the world in scientific studies, otherwise how can one account for the numerous important discoveries in astronomy, agriculture, mechanics, biology, medicine, horticulture, industries and manufactures? The world is still benefitting from the scientific development that took place in China before the present Christian era. As proof of this statement he cites the mariner's compass, paper, silk, tea and soya-bean preparations. But scientific development was stopped by the civil wars through the centuries which caused a sort of "dark-ages" to fall on China. Then came the renaissance of the Tang and Sung periods which gave birth to a scholasticism not unlike that of Europe,"rich in metaphysical expositions, but becoming eventually a stumbling block to real science. Today in modern China one finds the doctrines of the philosophers and pseudo-scientists are stumbling blocks... which have permeated the psychology of the common people and afford the village master and the country gentleman their arguments against all improvements and innovations.... Their wonderful philosophicalassumptions will explain all things in Heaven and Earth and even in Hell itself."

In the introduction is a description of the Willard Straight Science Hall which was designed for the purpose of providing work at the University in Biology, Chemistry and Physics. The building was made possible through a gift of Mrs. Willard Straight and the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The volume is an important contribution to scientific thought and development in China and reflects credit upon the administration of Lingnan University, which institution is taking an important lead in this important field in the reconstruction of China.

B. J.

Who Are the Cantonese?

The Peoples of Kwangtung: Their Origin, Migrations, and Present Distribution, by C. G. Fuson. Lingnan Science Journal, Lingnan University, Canton, China.

This 20-page pamphlet, with population map, traces the origin of the peoples of Kwangtung province. Historically the Cantonese first were mentioned in Chinese history at the time of the Hsia Dynasty, 2100-1700 B. C. According to this source the Cantonese had moved into Kwangtung from Chekiang province, but going further back they may have originated in the Yellow River Valley. Mr. Fuson, the author, makes the suggestion that the Cantonese dialect may have at that time been the language of China and hazards the statement that if Confucius came back to China today, the Cantonese dialect probably would be the only language he would understand. As for the Hakkas (strangers or guests) they are supposed to have migrated to Kwangtung from Shansi and Shantung, passing through Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsi provinces enroute.

The author also devotes considerable attention to the "Hoklo" peoples who moved southward from the mouth of the Yangtsze to Fukien and now are to be found in the vicinity of Kowloon; the "Loi" tribes who inhabit Hainan Island and the Liuchow peninsula and whose language is closely related to that of the Laos of northern Sian and the Tai tribes of Kwangsi. Also there are references to the small tribes of unusual type who maintain their individuality in various parts of Kwangtung, particularly in the vicinity of Canton. Finally consideration is given to Cantonese migration to the South Sea Islands, Siam, Indo-China and elsewhere. On the last page of Mr. Fuson's pamphlet are cited the names of various other authors who have delved into the interesting subject having to do with the origins of the Chinese peoples. The study is of vital interest to those who would understand China today, because it is only in this way that one can obtain an inkling into the underlying forces which sway Chinese thought or even political reactions.

B. J.

Marriage to India

A Marriage to India, by Frieda Hauswirth (Mrs. Sarangadhar Das); The Vanguard Press, Inc., New York 1930. 303 pages with glossary. Frontispiece of Mahatma Gandhi sketched by the author.

It would be interesting to know just how far this book really takes one into Indian life. But to a person who has never lived in India and who glimpses the barriers and the difficulties in inter-racial marriages it would appear that Mrs. Das has written a book full of understanding, restraint and appreciation. She shows herself a character of strength and endurance and her delight in the cultural side of Indian life is never forced. We feel she has a real love for India and its people.

But as she writes of the jungle and its pressing animal and vegetable life one cannot help feeling that the whole situation and circumstance of her mixed marriage was similar to the attempt to clear and occupy a tiny space in a boundless jungle. The crowding vegetation, the preying custom of the animal world kept right on. Mixed marriages in China have been brought forward in numberless books. A recent novelized account is in Mrs. Buck's "East Wind, West Wind." Such marriages need strength of character in both husband and wife. As far as we can see both Mr. and Mrs. Das were thoughtful people. Mrs. Das found, however, that she was a hindrance to her husband.

The story is well told in a simple, easy style. Frieda Hauswirth was a Swiss student in America when she met the young Das, also a college student there. Their story is in many ways attractive. One rather wishes they had remained in Hawaii, land of racial freedom, though even there the young wife says "in Maui I had my first taste of the prejudice against mixed marriages: until the end of the first year not a single white woman called on me." Her husband was a sugar expert eager to return to India to set up a sugar factory in order to help in his country's industrial and economic development. Mrs. Das was just as eager to assist in this. She sketched and painted (evidently very well), she kept house, ran a home dispensary and clinic, tried to raise chickens (to improve the breed), was able to lay a line for road construction, could show carpenters how to make furniture, and in fact, appears to have thrown herself heart, soul and body into her husband's work and ideals. She apparently made many friends in India and for over seven years had opportunities of travel and varied contacts so that her experience was not narrowed to one city or to one group of people. She writes most appreciatively of Mahatma Gandhi. But even her Indian relatives (her husband's family) could not eat in the same room with her. There were many hard and fast barriers that grew formidable before her sympathetic approach.

Mr. Das finally felt she must leave her husband's sugar plantation, where he was in the midst of his work, and where her own efforts had been so strenuous. "Unspoken, the knowledge lay between us: we could not bend the jungle to the purpose of our joint life; it was the end! Great understanding there had always been between us; great friendship there would always remain. And a still greater tenderness brooded over the jungle during the remaining weeks! Sarang, son of the soil, would stay. I ached over the knowledge of the lonesomeness that would be his in the jungle, the relentless, unremitting toil, whose main fruit would not ripen within his lifetime. But it was great work, this bending of the jungle to cradle homes and Sarang would grow to the stature of its greatness along with it. Great success, or great failure, who could tell? Great in the trying, either way! I, alien lover of the jungle, had to go! The failure of the white skin in the tropics; the jungle does not take us to its heart!

"Before I left, mine was the searing joy of planting the first seedlings of cane in the new-turned fields of our 'Sugar-King', knowing my eyes would never see their growth. I rode away from the plantation one morning at dawn when the peacocks were encircling our scarred plain with their harsh shrilling. Long after our little straw-thatched village was lost to sight, the heart-rending howling of my dogs still reached me through the enfolding trees. But the jungle knew of a grief too deep for tongue!"

On this note the book closes. One would like to know what has become of the whole attempt there at the plantation, but Mrs. Das has left us in ignorance. Perhaps this is just as well.

July 9, 1931. G. B. S.

The
CHINESE
NATION

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DEPARTMENTS

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Who's Who in China

Wang Wai-tseng, metallurgist and ex-director of Manchurian Foundry Works; born at Soochow, Kiangsu, 1890; was graduated from the Chihli (Hopei) Technical College at Tientsin, 1910 and the chemistry department of the Shanghai Arsenal School, 1912; appointed engineer in the chemical department of the Hanyang Arsenal for research in steel metallurgy and analytical chemistry, 1913; went abroad at the expense of the Ministry of War in 1914 to study steel manufacture at Bohlor Steel Works in Austria; transferred to Bofors Steel Works in Sweden to continue his study along same lines, 1915 and in the meantime, devoted much attention to the study of manufacture of alloy steel for war materials; when in Austria he was permitted to go to the front to have real touch with the battle-fields during the World War, but later proceeded to Sweden after China had joined the Allied Powers; returned to China in 1917 to take up the post of director of the steel works of the Hanyang Arsenal; founded and organised the China Machine Works at Woosung for the manufacture of spinning and weaving machines and also the China Industrial Laboratory at Shanghai, 1919; appointed engineer in the steel works of the Manchurian Arsenal and concurrently served in the same capacity in the Machine Works, 1923; promoted director of the Manchurian Foundry and Machine Works with the brevet rank of Colonel and concurrently acted as chief instructor of the Arsenal College, 1924-28; came to Shanghai in 1929 and has since remained here devoting himself to repose and authorship; he has recently written a book entitled "Manufacture of Steel by Electrical Heat" (based upon Sisco's "Electrical Steel Manufacture"—American publication—and Rodenhaufe's "Electrical Furnance"—German publication); the book is shortly to be published and will be an important contribution to the science of steel manufacture; address: 16, Auvergne Terrace, Avenue Dubail, Shanghai.

Wang Wai-tseng (Wang Huai-sheng)

王君懷琛，江蘇吳縣人，生于西歷一千八百九十年，一九一〇年畢業于天津直隸高等工業學校，一九十三年卒業于上海兵工專門學校化學科，一千九百十三年任漢陽兵工廠化學課技士，研究鍊鋼及分析化學等，一千九百十四年由陸軍部派往歐州先赴奥國百祿綱廠攷察及驗收材料事宜，翌年轉調赴瑞典卜福司砲廠攷察及檢收事宜，同時研究奥瑞二廠之鍊鑄軍用鋼材方法，頗有闡發，留奥國時，適歐戰劇戰期中，因中奥邦交素睦，得偕同軍隊至前線觀戰，後因吾國參戰關係，中德絕交，遂離奥赴瑞，至一千九百十七年事畢歸國，再任漢陽兵工廠鍊鋼主任，一千九百十九年創辦中國鉄工廠于吳淞，專造各種紡織機器，及創辦中國工業化驗所于滬上，專任化驗工業材料品質等，一千九百二十三年任東三省兵工廠鋼廠技師兼機器廠技師，繼調任鑄造廠廠長，授陸軍砲兵上校兼兵工學校教育長，一千九百二十九年，養疴滬上，從事著述，譯著電熱鍊鋼學一書，都二十萬言，係由美國雪斯克氏原著，與德國洛屯、霍山氏之電熵學二書，融彙偏譯，爲近世工業之鉅著，不日擬卽付刊云，

Campaign for Funds Launched Here for Two New Colleges

Under the leadership and patronage of Gen. Chang Chih-kiang and Yu Ya-ching respectively, a campaign for foundation funds for two new colleges, the National Athletic College and the Ningpo University has been launched in Shanghai, soliciting a total subscription of $4,000,000.

At a banquet given to the local business leaders, Gen. Chang, who is now Bandit-suppression Commissioner for Kiangsu and concurrently Chairman of the National Athletic Association, stated that in view of the importance of physical education, the Association has decided to found an athletic college to train young men in physical culture. He appealed to his guests to support the project and contribute generously toward the $1,000,000 fund for the institution. A site of land covering an area of more than 20 mow has been purchased by the Association and the present aim is to have the school buildings erected there capable of accomodating 2,000 students each representing one Hsien of China. In an effort to further convince his guests, Gen. Chang pointed out that Chinese boxing which the new college is to teach, when completely mastered, will not only be a means of exercising one's body, but also an unseen weapon of self-defense. All Chinese people should learn Chinese boxing in order that they may be physically fit for the their national cause, Gen. Chang concluded, and for this reason, he said he appealed to the business leaders in Shanghai for support in the establishment of the college.

The Ningpo University is promoted by Yu Ya-ching and supported by influential business men from Ningpo. At a meeting held at the China United Club on July 20, Mr. Yu emphasized the importance of higher education in China and discussed the aims of the projected institution. He said the foundation fund of the University has been fixed at $3,000,000 and this sum is to be raised among the business leaders in Shanghai. The University will consist of three schools, namely the School of Engineering, School of Commerce and School of Law and is to be established at Ningpo. Dr. John C. H. Wu and Wei Pei-chen were elected members of the preparatory committee for the Institution at the meeting and the campaign for the $3,000,000 fund will be started immediately.

Tomb of Christian Confessor Found in Indo-China

A special article in a recent issue of the *North China Daily News* records the finding last March in a Catholic village of the Vicariate Apostolic of Hue, Indo-China, of a tomb bearing certain inscriptions and containing chains which indicate that it was the final resting place of a confessor of the faith in the persecution of the 18th century. The village, called Duong-Son, is located about five miles from the imperial citadel and is celebrated in the annals of the missions as the abode of the martyr, Blessed Francis Jaccard.

Japanese Efficiency Ousting British Goods from India

Mahatma Gandhi in an article in *Young India* (Bombay) July 17 stated that it is not the Indian anti-British boycott but Japanese efficiency which is ousting British piece goods from the markets of India. In warning that Japanese efficiency and not the Indian boycott against British goods is playing havoc with Lancashire trade in India Gandhi said:—"At the same time, if the Indian mills do not keep pace with the times, notwithstanding the efforts of the Congress to infuse the Swadeshi spirit in the people Japan will win the race."

Shanghai Power Co Showing Electric Stove in Chinese Style

The Shanghai Power Co. is exhibiting in its showroom on Chekiang Road an advanced type of the original Chinese cooking stove. The new stove is produced in two different types, heated by electricity, and controlled by a switch regulating three temperatures. The advantage of this electrically heated cooker is that it stimulates cleanliness, speed, convenience and economy.

MEN AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 312)

Fartsan T. Sung has been appointed Consul General for Java; he formerly served in Australia. The Chinese population in Java is estimated at about one million and a half. Dr. W. P. Chen, the brother of Mr. Sung's wife, will succeed Mr. Sung in Australia. Dr. Chen is leaving for Australia by the s.s. *Tanda* next month.

A telegram from Moscow states that the mechanisation of agriculture in Central Asia is expected to be greatly accelerated when, in the course of the next few months, the plant for the production of agricultural machinery in Tashkent will be finished. This plant, which was erected at a cost of nearly twenty million roubles, is scheduled to turn out 500 tractor cultivators, and 4,000 windmills.

A Nanchang telegram says the charges of corruption and bribery which had been preferred against Yang Mien-chung, Provincial Commissioner of Finance, are considered by official circles to be groundless. General Lu ti-ping, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, declares that Commissioner Yang has already submitted to him and to General Ao Ying-chin conclusive evidence denying the charges that were brought against him.

A Tokyo telegram states that as a result of a campaign started by the Korean gravel-yard union at Tamagawa on the outskirts of Tokyo against the collection of gravel through the medium of machinery, some 300 Koreans started a mass demonstration July 20 along the Tama River. In the clash that occurred with the police more than 100 Korean workers were arrested, while three police officers were more or less seriously injured.

Dr. R. H. Love, a specialist in plant breeding and genetics, from Cornell University, who is an advisor on agricultural matters to the Nanking Government, is devoting special attention to the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, working together with Dr. T. H. Shen. A conference of the officers of various agricultural institutions from many parts of China is being held at the University of Nanking this month under the supervision of Dr. Love.

General Secretary of Pacific Relations Institute Arrives in Shanghai

Charles F. Loomis, acting general secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has arrived in Shanghai from Honolulu to work with the China Council of the Institute in preparation for the fourth biennial conference which is to be held in Hangchow October 21 to November 4 this year. The American and Japanese groups are bringing their full quota of thirty each to the Hangchow conference and observers will be present from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Great Britain, The Hague, Java, and the League of Nations and International Labor Office, Geneva. Attendance of several other groups is still pending, according to Mr. Loomis.

The agenda of the conference includes technical round tables on the following topics: food and population, dependent peoples of the Pacific islands, cultural and social relations, migration and race problems and labor problems and the standard of living. The major round tables will come under two general heads: international economic relations in the Pacific and international political relations in the Pacific. In these major round tables attention will be given to (1) trade relations in the Pacific including the development of Pacific trade, the tariff situation in the Pacific and Pacific shipping developments; (2) China's economic development, including economic resources, labor, industrialization, foreign investments, currency, foreign trade and transportation; (3) the diplomatic machinery of the Pacific; (4) China's foreign relations, including the status of aliens, property rights, settlements and concessions, emigration, control of coastal and river navigation and recent diplomatic relations.

The above topics represent the research program of the Institute and the result of group discussion in the different national councils during the two years since the 1929 conference held in Kyoto. The actual day by day program for round table discussion at Hangchow will be determined by the international program committee which will meet ten days prior to the opening of the conference. The Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute, and the international research committee will also have preliminary meetings beginning October 12.

Mr. Loomis explained that the biennial conferences are not isolated events but are a part of the Institute's continuous program of research and group discussion.

Mr. Loomis is stopping at the Cathay Hotel and will remain in Shanghai until next November, making his headquarters at the office of the China Council of the Institute, 20 Museum Road.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

The Public is hereby notified that under the instructions of the Chinese Government, the survey and measurement of Chinese and Foreign vessels will be entrusted to the Chinese Government Navigation Bureau (航政局), and that the Customs will cease forthwith to issue Survey and Measurement Certificates.

Survey and Measurement Certificates already issued by recognised outside surveyors will be treated as valid for one year from the date of issue after which each vessel must obtain such certificates from the Chinese Government Navigation Bureau.

For the time being, the Customs Surveyor at Dairen will continue to survey vessels, and certificates issued by him will be recognised as valid.

H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioners of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai. 21st July, 1931.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Sept.	23,	1925	Vol.	34	No.	4
Jan.	8,	1927	,,	39	,,	6
Feb.	12,	1927	,,	39	,,	11
Feb.	19,	1927	,,	39	,,	12
Mar.	5,	1927	,,	40	,,	1
Mar.	12,	1927	,,	40	,,	2
Mar.	19,	1927	,,	40	,,	3
Mar.	3,	1928	,,	39	,,	12

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai

CANTON AND KUOMINCHUN BOTH PLAN ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT BEFORE CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ANTI-RED DRIVE COMPLETED

(Continued from page 296)

Chung-jen and Chang Fa-kwei; stated their chief purpose is to be present at the inauguration of Bei Chun-hsi and Chang Fa-kwei to important posts in the 4th Group Army, following which Chang Fa-Kwei will proceed to front to direct the anti-Nanking drive into Hunan.... After many weeks of dilly-dallying the Canton Government Council has decided to send the 1st Army under Gen. Yu Han-miao to Kwangsi to cooperate with the Kwangsi and Ironside divisions of Li Chung-jen in organizing the expedition into Hunan; Gen. Heung Han-ping's army will be sent into Fukien where certain commanders are alleged to have decided to join Canton; army of Gen. Li Yeung-kiang will be held in reserve, taking up positions in the North River Districts in order to prevent an invasion by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek; considerable activity in Canton military circles following return of Chang Fa-kwei to Canton from Hongkong....Canton Government orders arrest of many officials of local Chinese printing company, two officials of the Finance Ministry for complicity in the $4,000,000 war-bond fraud; two editors of Canton newspapers also arrested for printing a report of the fraud; later report stated editors had escaped to Hongkong....Stated repairs are being rushed on the Canton-Shiukwan Railway following receding of the floods which destroyed a considerable section of the road....Canton report claims that Communists from Kiangsi have fled into Fukien where the entire northern portion of the province is now controlled by the reds; alleged that Nanking will recruit reds into new independent army to be commanded by Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui....Hu Chiu-wan of Wing-On Company branch in Hongkong, donates $10,000 toward relief of Kwangtung flood victims.... Canton remains silent on the Korean question and reported Government Council will not approve of an anti-Japanese boycott.

⁂

South China Morning Post, (July 17)—Admiral Chan Chak, commander of Canton Fleet asks Government for $500,000 to cover monthly expenses of his squadron....Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of Aviation Department at Canton asks for $100,000 monthly to cover aviation expenses....Gen. Chen Chi-tang, head of Canton military again postpones inspection trip and also announced that the Nanning, Kwangsi, Kuomintang Conference also postponed owing to urgent matters demanding attention of officials in Canton....Gen. Chen Chi-tang issues statement alleging that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's real object is to invade Canton; declares that the anti-Chiang expedition will be launched as soon as certain Northwestern commanders have started their campaign against the Central Government; Chen Chi-tang still claims that the 19th Route Army is loyal to Canton....Gen. Tang Shen-chi, now at Canton, claimed that several commanders now serving under the command of Gen. Ho Chien in Hunan, will join the Canton Movement; Gen. Tang announced he is devoting his attention to Hunan and declared that when the war commenced that most of Hunanese troops would rebel and join Canton....Canton reports that Gen. Hsu Chung-chi, after illness of several weeks has recovered and expected to rejoin Canton War Council; Canton, however, will not send Gen. Hsu Chung-chi to Fukien as originally planned....Leftist, Chan Fu-mo, returns to Canton from Shanghai where he claimed to have interviewed Generals Chiang Kwang-nai and Tsai Ting-kai of the 19th Route Army....Tang Hsiao-ching appointed to assist Gen. Sun Pung-yung in enlisting support of certain military elements in Fukien....Report from Tientsin alleged that certain Shansi divisional commanders, formerly under Yen Hsi-shan are secretly negotiating to join the Canton Movement; that this is a direct result of the reported trip of Tsou Lu of Western Hills Kuomintang faction to North; stated Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang taking active steps to prevent rebellion; stated Gen. Shih Yu-shan, ex-Kuominchun commander, has arrived at Changteh, Honan for secret conference in connection with plans for joining the Canton Movement ....Eugene Chen passed through Hongkong on way to Macao, announcedly for purpose of conferring with Tang Shao-yi....Two European searchers, attached to Kowloon Customs, detailed for duty at the Shumchun station in the British section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, were severely reprimanded by the Kowloon Commissioner of Customs for behaving in "impertinent" manner to Dr. P. C. Hsieh, director of the revenue department of the Canton Ministry of Finance and concurrently managing-director of the railway; stated the Customs inspectors had required Dr. Hsieh to open his handbag which contained only official documents; Customs inspectors thought Dr. Hsieh's handbag might contain contraband....Canton confirms report of forgery of $4,000,000 worth of war-bonds; claimed that $2,000,000 forged bonds recovered as result of raid of building where bonds printed; several workmen arrested and printing plant seized.

⁂

South China Morning Post, (July 18)—Proposed trip of Canton officials to Nanning, Kwangsi province for the purpose of holding a Kuomintang Conference has been cancelled due to pressure of work at Canton; Gen. Chang Fa-kwei instructed to proceed to Kwangsi to act for Canton officials; later statement, however, reported that Chang Fa-kwei has not entirely recovered from his recent illness and may remain in Canton....Gen. Chang Wei-chang, head of Canton aviation department requests appropriation of $2,000,000 to purchase bombing planes from America....Sun Fo, former Minister of Railways at Nanking, has offered to advance the sum of $300,000 for financing a military movement on the East River to be commanded by Generals Hsu Chung-chi, Li Fuk-lum and Sun Pun-yung; Gen. Chen Chi-tang also to be approached for funds for same purpose; stated real object is to invade Fukien; claimed plans for campaign against Chiang Kai-shek are progressing and will materialize as soon as the Northwestern generals have started their movement....Report from Nanchang states Chiang Kai-shek's forces have done heavy damage to Communist strongholds....Sun Fo in interview declared that Canton Government has issued orders to the ex-Kuominchun commander, Shih Yu-shan, to launch his drive on Nanking immediately; claimed Gen. Shih has 70,000 troops in Shantung and Honan; stated that when Shih Yu-shan moves that Gen. Han Fu-chu, head of Shantung province and also an ex-Kuominchun commander, will also move against Nanking; claimed that Generals Sung Cheh-yuan and Pang Ping-hsun are also allied with Shih Yu-shan....Report in the *Nam Chung Po* claimed that Eugene Chen has departed for Shanghai and Japan, his trip being in connection with the Sino-Korean disturbances: during Chen's absence from Canton, his duties as Foreign Minister will be taken over by Fu Ping-sheung....Report from Peiping stated several hundred Shansi troops stationed at Pingtinghsien, near the pass between Shansi and Hopei revolted and looted villages on the railway; troops under command of Gen. Kao Kwei-teh; claimed revolt suppressed by many of revolters fleeing toward Hopei province....Canton report stated the company which printed the forged war-bonds was the China Printing Company, located on Kung Yat Road, Saikwan, Canton; claimed that most of the forged bonds have been seized and confiscated.

Sassoons, British Indian Family, Transfer Interests to China

A recent telegram from Bombay announced that Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., the head of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., prefers the prospects offered by China to those in India. He has decided to leave India in October and to make China his principal centre of activity.

Interviewed by *Reuter's* news agency Sir Victor alluded to Indian competition and to political instability in India. As regards China, he expressed the opinion that the civil wars and other troubles now afflicting the country would soon be ended. Both the Central Government at Nanking and the banks were, he said, keen to launch big schemes to develop the country with the aid of foreign capital and foreign science.

Police Station to Be Built Alongside American Club

The protests made by the American Club and by E. D. Sassoon and Co., against the erection of the new Central Police Station on the plot of land adjacent to the club and immediately opposite the Municipal Building, are being disregarded by the Works Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Commissioner of Public Works pointed out at a recent meeting that the lot in question was purchased specifically for the erection of a police station and he was therefore not willing to recommend any change in the scheme already approved.

Representation Fixed for Forthcoming Kuomintang Congress

The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has decided upon the apportionment of the 323 delegates to be elected in October, 1931, to attend the Fourth National Congress of the Kuomintang delegates. The delegates will represent the various provincial, municipal, and other special Party headquarters throughout the country for the purpose of deciding upon future policies of the Party for the guidance of the National Government. The distribution of the delegates will be as follows:—

Municipalities: Nanking 9, Shanghai 9. Peiping 5, Canton 5, Hankow 5, Tientsin, 5, Tsingtau 2, Harbin 4.

Provinces: Kiangsu 16, Chekiang 10, Anhwei 9, Kwangtung 11, Kwangsi 9, Hunan 10, Hupeh 9, Honan 8, Kansu 6, Shansi 8, Hopeh 10, Shantung 9, Fokien 8, Kiangsi 8, Yunnan 8, Kweichow 7, Shensi 7, Liaoning 8, Suiyuan 5, Heilungkiang 5, Kirin 5, Chahar 4, Jehol 4.

Central Political Academy 1.

Special Party Headquarters of the various railways, etc.: Nanking-Shanghai railway 2, Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway 1, Peiping-Hankow railway 2. Peiping-Liaoning railway 1, Wu-Chang railway 1. Peiping-Suiyuan railway 1, Lunghai railway 1.

Seamen's Union, 2.

Special Party Headquarters of the various units of the National Army, 60.

The 23 special delegates of the various border provinces appointed by the Central Party Headquarters will be distributed as follows:

Outer Mongolia 2, Sinkiang 5, Kokonor 2, Tibet 5, Hsi-Kang 3, Ningsia 2, Inner Mongolia 4.

Woman Wins Payment for Furniture Wrongfully Hypothecated

Miss Minnie Wallace, a British subject, was given judgment in the U. S. Court for China July 16 against Messrs H. E. Booker and W. E. McIntyre. The case involved furniture with an estimated value of Tls. 1,700 which was purchased from the China Finance Corporation at an auction. It was established that the finance corporation had acquired the furnitnre from J. Rehak, and that the latter did not own the property. Rehak had negotiated a loan at the China Finance Corporation and gave as security his own furniture and some owned by Miss Wallace. He was unable to meet his obligations, it was testified, and the furniture was taken over by the finance company, after being seized on May 27, 1930, by the United States marshal, and placed in a godown. It was the subsequent auction that Booker and McIntyre had purchased the furniture.

Discussions Held to Extend Phone System Beyond Settlement Limits

The Chinese Telephone Company and the Shanghai Telephone Company have held discussions recently regarding the question of the latter group extending its service to outside Settlement road areas.

The Chinese telephone officials, however, contend that the foreign company must be subject to Chinese law. On the other hand the officials of the Shanghai Telephone Company claimed an exemption on the grounds that they were doing a public service as the Chinese are not yet sufficiently organized to run their own telephone lines in outside road areas. No agreement has so far been reached.

Trinidad Gives Hearty Welcome to Chinese Minister

When Dr. Ping Ling, the Chinese Minister to Cuba, recently made a visit to the Island of Trinidad, where there is an exceptionally prosperous Chinese community, he was most heartily received. In an address presented to him by the Chinese community he was reminded that for the eighth time Chinese youths had won Island Scholarships, entitling them to study, at the expense of the Colony, in any university in the United Kingdom. For the year 1930, Chinese youths swept the board in both the upper and junior forms of the two principal colleges of the land. One youth won the Jerningham Gold Medal, an insignia of the highest scholastic attainments for the year.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION
No. 1220

Acting on the instructions of the Inspector General of Customs, the Public is hereby notified that from Monday, 20th July, native goods imported at Shanghai from Chinese ports and native goods exported from Shanghai to Chinese ports will be exempt from Conservancy Dues.

L. H. Lawford,
Commissioner of Customs

Custom House,
Shanghai, 18th July, 1931

IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 311)

Truscon Steel Company May Build Factory in Shanghai

R. F. Moss of Tokyo, Far Eastern representative of the Truscon Steel Company of America, and president of the Japan Steel Products Company, has been in Shanghai for several days making an investigation of prospects here for the establishment of a steel plant. Mr. Moss was accompanied by J. R. Geary, representative of the General Electric Company in Japan. Mr. Geary is a director in the Japan Steel Products Company, of which Mr. Moss is president.

Shanghai Customs Denies Official Knowledge of New Weights System

In spite of the official enforcement as of July 1 of the new weights and measure standard which has been promulgated by the National Government, the Chinese Maritime Customs House in Shanghai is reported to be still using the old system of piculs and catties in their computation of revenue on imports. Interviewed by a *China Press* reporter on July 20, officials of the local Customs House denied official knowledge of the new law and said that the Customs would not change the present system until definite orders to do so have been received from Nanking. The new standard has already been enforced in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and arrangements are reported to have also been made with the authorities of the International Settlement into the French Concession for the extension of the system and those areas in order that a uniform standard may be observed throughout the whole of Shanghai. The new law follows the metric system, which is considerably simpler n computation than the old standard.

Good Roads Exhibition Scheduled to Open on September 12

The first Annual Roads Exhibition is scheduled to be held in Shanghai on September 12, when the various types of road-building machinery, road-building materials, maps and plans of roads built in China or under construction will be displayed before the public for inspection. The Good Roads Conference will be held in the second week of the Exhibition and the exhibits will be reviewed by the National Government Ministers and other high officials. A site of open land occupying an area of 30 mow in the French Concession has been secured as the Exhibition Grounds and contsruction of the booths for the housing of the exhibits is now in progress. The National Goods Association will display a very interesting and comprehensive program, showing the work of the Association, development of roads constructed or projected in China and some special exhibits including maps, description of communication facilities in various provinces, etc. It is learned that the automobile dealers of Shanghai are planning to take advantage of the Exhibition by holding a Motor Exposition, displaying the various makes of motor cars and trucks with a view to boosting the sale of their commodities.

Divergent Factors Cause Decline In Chekiang Paper Industry

According to an article written by Yang Tung-jen from Hangchow, the paper industry in Chekiang has steadily declined in recent years owing largely to general lapse of interest among the paper-makers, lack of capital and shortage of supply of raw materials. The lack of good transportation is also cited as a responsible factor. Chekiang has been historically famons as a paper-producing province in China and in the past enjoyed great prosperity in this industry. Bamboos and trees, which are the important raw materials for paper-making, have been abundant in the province, especially in the upper reaches of the Chien Tang River. During the most prosperous period there were over 53 districts where the people were engaged in this industry, but now nearly one-third of the people in these districts have abandoned this profession, though nine new paper factories have recently come into existence. There are now only three districts in which the total annual production passes the million catties mark with Fuyang leading and Hsiaohsien and Chihsien coming second and third. There are altogether 95 kinds of paper manufactured, but the greater part of the paper is of low grade. Only 23% of the total production is used for stationary and printing purposes, while 30% is used for superstitious purposes (as paper money and paper figures), 21% for wrapping, which is now being rapidly replaced by wrapping paper from Sweden, and the remaining 26% for miscellanous purposes. Of all the kinds of paper, only 18 are popular and of these, only two are good for writing and printing. The total amount of business done for the year 1930 was estimated at $21,000,000, yielding a net profit for the whole province of approximately $3,624,000. A large part of the total production is consumed in Chekiang, particularly at Hangchow and other leading cities in the province, and very little is exported to foreign countries or other ports of China. The exports largely center at Hongkong and are mostly, if not entirely, consumed by the overseas Chinese.

The most important causes for the decline of the paper industry in Chekiang are assigned to the general loss of interest in this industry, as many people have forsaken the business and taken to the sea, and the breaking up in the link of handing down the paper-making technic by word of mouth. The latter statement is explained by the fact that paper-making in Chekiang is generally a family vocation and its technic is usually taught by word of mouth. When there is a break in the genealogical line in a family, the technic is likely to be lost and forgotten. Lack of capital for large scale production and lack of transportation facilities are also the principal causes for the decline in the industry. The dwindling of the supply of raw materials, usually from trees, is also a responsible cause.

In 1921, a group of enterprising merchants formed a company for the manufacture of paper by machine and on a large scale, but so far they have not met with success. In 1925, the company was reorganized and another new one was established. The two mills have a total capital of $800,000, yielding a daily output of 40 tons, largely of coarse paper.

Soviet "Customs-Payment" Plan for C.E.R. Still Being Discussed

According to reports from Moscow which have been received at the head office of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Harbin the discussions between the Chinese and Russian delegates regarding the purchase by China of the C. E. R. have practically become deadlocked and may continue so for some time. While the Soviets appear to be willing to dispose of their interests in the line and the Chinese Government is anxious to make the purchase, there is such a vast difference in the views of the two delegations regarding the value of the road and methods of making payment that the prospect of the two groups ever getting together appear practically hopeless. Also, aside from the matter of the purchase price, there are a number of other matters that would be involved in the transfer of ownership that are most difficult of solution.

According to the Russians they claim they would not dispose of their interests for less than G.$250,000,000 or G.$300,000,000, while Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese Delegation, has declared that China would not be willing to pay more than G.$100,000,000. The Chinese have proposed the appointment of a joint commission of experts that would make an official appraisal of the C. E. R. property, but it is reported the Russians are unwilling to agree to this.

As to the terms of payment, it is reported that the Soviets demand cash, or in place of actual cash, the remission of Chinese customs duties not only on Soviet goods, but also on all goods shipped into China across the Russian frontier, which would include both German and Polish products. China has naturally raised objections to this proposal.

Concerning the administration of the C. E. R. during the period when it is being paid for, in the event China should accept the "Customs-Payment" plan, the Soviets propose the continuance of a Soviet manager in charge with a Chinese vice-director. The Chinese Delegation, it is understood, has proposed that a Chinese manager should have supreme authority, with two assistant managers, one to be Chinese and the other a Soviet citizen. The Chinese also have proposed the appointment of Chinese citizens as heads of the various departments with Soviet assistants.

In view of the great divergence of views on the part of the two delegations, the impression prevails in Harbin that there is little likelihood of ultimate compromise, although it is understood that both sides are willing to continue the negotiations.

Flatness of Shanghai Necessitates Adoption of "Separate" Sewerage System

Owing to the flatness of Shanghai which makes drainage difficult, the International Settlement has found it necessary to adopt the "separate" sewerage system in order to suit the local conditions. According to an article in *The Realty Market*, a monthly review of land affairs in Shanghai published by the Shanghai Realty Company, there are now two systems in vogue for the sewerage and drainage of cities and large areas, these being known as "separate" and "combined". In the former, there is a separate pipe for drainage from roofs and paved areas and a separate one for sink, bath and other discharges. In the latter system, one common pipe alone is used into which drainage of every description is discharged. The sewerage system of the International Settlement falls in the former category, but even this "separate" system has been considerably modified to suit local conditions. The main drains of Shanghai collect water from roofs and paved areas, sink wastes and bath wastes. The main sewers take the discharge from W.Cs. Owing to the flatness of Shanghai, it is impossible to deal with sewerage by gravity alone and special means have to be resorted to in order to deliver the sewage from the various districts to the treatment works which are some considerable distance away. The means adopted consists of a series of pumping stations on each main trunk sewer line. There are 19 of these pumping stations in existence at present, each of which is fitted with electrically driven centrifugal pumps.

The treatment of the sewage is in all cases by the activated sludge process, in which suspended solios or sludge of the sewage are, by a carefully controlled aeration, rendered capable of purifying further quantities of sewage. The scheme is divided into three areas: Central and Northern; Eastern; and Western. The first area to be dealt with when the scheme was first commenced is the portion of the Central District east of Honan Road. The next area to be opened up was the Eastern District Treatment Works which are situated in Kueiyang Road north and the effluent therefrom is discharged into the Whangpoo River near the Point. The Western district, consisting of treatment works and eight pumping stations, was opened in the Summer of 1927. The treatment works are situated on Rubicon Road.

Owing to contour of the land, the use of pumping stations had to be resorted to and the sewage from the western portion of the Central District has to be pumped seven times before it reaches the Western Treatment Works. It was for this reason that the "separate" system in a modified form was adopted. The total length of sewers laid to date is 50 miles.

Majestic Hotel May Became Club Premises

At a recent meeting held at the offices of the Shanghai Land Investment Co., plans were discussed for the formation of an International Club, which would take over the Majestic Hotel property, the owners of which are willing to sell at Tls. 1,200,000. N. L. Sparke, presiding at the meeting, suggested that the proposed club should consist of 500 proprietary members paying Tls. 200 at entrance, and 1,500 ordinary members, who would pay Tls. 15 per month. Ordinary membership would be open to women. The proprietary members would have charge of the business affairs of the club.

America Faces Bad Winter, It Is Feared

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is urging President Hoover to call an industrial conference to maintain the present wage scale. Referring to the serious unrest in the coal and textile regions in the South, Mr. Green recently said in Washington, "Something is wrong with a republic in which the workers are fighting the police We are going to face a third winter of unemployment—a test the nation has never had before."

Son of American Editor in Harbin Involved in Police Affair

V. Custis Vezey, son of the editor of the *Harbin Daily News*, was involved in an altercation with the Chinese police at Harbin July 10. He was taken into custody, but released on the intervention of the American Consul. Mr' Vezey's version of the affair is that he was negotiating with a Chinese in the street who was selling puppies. The Chinese police say he was lying in the gutter and when he was asked to get up he cursed the police.

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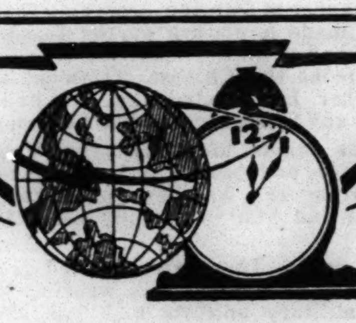

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Nanking Denies all Knowledge of Missing Britisher

The Nanking Government denies all knowledge of the wherabouts of John Hay Thorburn, 19 year old Shanghai boy, in a statement sent to the local British Consulate General last week. The statement quotes the report made by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War. The Colonel of the Regiment at Soochow stated that the Regiment certainly had not arrested any foreigner. As regards the matter of the wounding by shooting of two gendarmes at Weiting near Kunshan (Quinsan) the bandits had made good their escape owing to the passing of a train (between the combatants). Not only was no foreigner arrested on that occasion, but no Chinese was captured. No foreigner was in any of the prisons. The investigators went to the District Magistracy of Wuhsien (Soochow), where they were informed that on receipt of instructions from the Ministry ordering an investigation, the Magistrate at once wrote to the Headquarters of the First Regiment of Gendarmerie and also ordered the Commissioner of Police to investigate and report. The Gendarmerie headquarters replied that no foreigner whatever had been arrested. The Commissioner of Police reported that he had made investigations and found that there was no truth in the allegation that a foreigner had been arrested. And so on all the way through. At Soochow, at Quinsan, all their enquiries at the military headquarters, in the prisons, at the railway stations, all led to the same result, namely that no report of any foreigner having been arrested had been received. The gendarmerie at Quinsan had, however, reported that two gendarmes had been wounded by bandits.

According to the information which the British authorities claim to have gathered, various people had confirmed that gendarmes had arrested a foreigner at Quinsan on the afternoon of June 1, and had identitified him as Thorburn by means of an inscription, "Sea Scout Troop" which appeared on a handkerchief that he was alleged to have had in his position when he disappeared. A photographer at Quinsan, according to the British allegation, had made a picture of the foreigner (Thorburn) but had handed all the negatives over to the gendarmes. On this point the Chinese statement averred that the photographer had stated that he had not taken the picture of any foreigner, nor had he seen any.

Various rumors are current that Thorburn had been tied to a tree and beaten in the presence of a number of Soochow villagers. Another report stated that one of the guards who had him in custody had stabbed him with a bayonet.

When young Thorburn departed from his home in Shanghai on June 1 he was wearing the trousers of an S. V. C. military uniform and took along with him his service revolver. He is also reported to have left a letter which stated that he was "going forth to seek his fortune." A few days previously he had resigned a position which he had held with a local American firm. Shortly after Thorburn's disappearance there was a report in the local newspapers of a fight near Quinsan between a "Russian" and Chinese soldiers, which resulted in two Chinese soldiers being badly wounded from gun-shot wounds. The soldiers later died in a Shanghai hospital.

The disappearance of this young Britisher has become the principal topic of conversation in the local British community, and the British newspapers and local organizations, including St. Andrews Society and the China Association, are agitating to have the British government take "strong" action in the matter. Indignant letters are appearing in the British newspapers. H. G. Woodhead, writing in the Shanghai *Evening Post*, strongly criticises the slackness of the British government. The *Shanghai Evening Post* has offered a reward of $5,000 for information leading to the discovery of Thorburn's whereabouts, dead or alive.

The Shanghai Branch of the China Association at a meeting held on Tuesday, July 11, voted to send a telegram to London "recording its indignation at the evasion and procrastination of the Chinese Government concerning the arrest and disappearance of John Hay Thorburn." The telegram stated that in view of evidence in the hands of British authorities, the belated investigation of the Chinese authorities is an affront to the British Government and intelligence of British nationals. Continuing, the telegram expressed resentment at the Chinese Government's refusal to accept the assistance of the British authorities in a joint investigation and desired to place on record its resentment that in view of the Chinese handling of the case that no safeguards or guarantees that have been made in connection with the proposed abolition of exterritoriality are worthless. In addition to this telegram another telegram was sent to the London Press Association asking the assistance of the British newspapers in stirring up public sentiment on the Thorburn case. This telegram was reported to have been authorized by some 2,300 British residents of Shanghai who signed a petition authorizing the dispatch of the telegram.

A Similar Case in Australia

A different note is struck by a letter addressed to the *Shanghai Evening Post* by V. Y. Chow. He points out a similar disappearance case several years ago, with the difference that in that incident two Chinese in Australia were driven into the bush by the police, where they were never heard from again. This Australian-born Chinese says that his fellow countrymen have not forgotten the incident any more than the parents of Thorburn are likely to forget this case. At any rate Mr. Chow thinks the case had better be forgotten. The writer says he has received a letter from the brother of one of the Chinese victims in Australia, in which he says, "It is time the British learned their lesson and time China avenged my late brother."

Martin Feng in a letter to *The Review* draws a comparison with the massacre of Chinese by Koreans, which he say were inspired by false reports in the Japanese newspapers. This writer argues that there is no proof at all that Thorburn went to any inland place as alleged. Did the Chinese government give a passport for such a purpose? Mr. Feng hopes that young Thorburn will come back safe and sound. In the meantime he hopes that the British newspapers will not aggravate the situation.

The High Cost of Justice in Great Britain

Under the heading "Justice Must Be Bought", the *London Daily Herald*, (British Labor Party organ) of June 25, published an article pointing out the very high cost of securing justice in Great Britain. It says that Britain's much vaunted justice is available only to those who can afford to pay for it; a poor man who is wronged generally has no remedy. Free legal advice in England is only available to those who have an income of less than two pounds sterling a week. The middle class man who is accused of a crime will probably be put to an expense of hundreds of pounds to clear his name; the British government will not lift a finger to provide means of defense for him. Even a simple civil case in the county court may cost the defendant £20. Thus, except in a few cases a man who is wrongfully deprived of £50, in order to secure the return of the money will be put to an expense of from £5 to £20. In interlocutory proceedings the costs mount heavily. In the British High Court the accounts show that the whole cost of upkeep is defrayed by the costs charged litigants.

Scandal in Minor American Courts

The report of the Wickersham commission made public in Washington July 15 declares that "taking the country as a whole scandal continues to mark the work of the minor courts." According to the reports the lower courts are filled with incompetent magistrates who conduct their work slovenly. The reports of the individual commissioners agree that the magistrates' courts lack dignity and that the minor courts carry on their proceedings in an atmosphere which tends to prejudice respect for law. The reports urge that all of the American courts be taken out of politics and that there be a less, but more careful, use of the jury system. Judges, the report advises President Hoover, should be appointed only on the grounds of their fitness for office.

Shanghai Architect to Supervise Work of Building New "Y" in Jerusalem

Arthur Q. Adamson, for many years a resident of Shanghai and head of the architectural bureau of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, has been selected as the architects' and owners' representative to supervise the erection of a new "Y" building which is being built in the city of Jerusalem at a cost of G.$1,000,000. According to present plans, the Jerusalem structure will be opened in the early autumn of 1932.

FRENCH WIVES FAVORITES AMONG NANKING OFFICIALDOM

Wives of French nationality predominate among officials of the National Government at Nanking who have married women of other nationalities than Chinese. The above is a picture of various officials of the National Government and their French wives, which recently appeared in *The Shun Pao*. Those in the picture are: *Top Row*, (left to right)—Chang Tao-fan, Commissioner of Education of Chekiang province; Ho Shi-yuan, Commissioner of Education of Shantung province; Liang Wei-shih, official position not known; Ma I-chun, Councillor of Nanking Municipality; Yang Kung-ta, Secretary of National Central University; Lou Tung-sung, Member of Legislative Yuan and Ku Wen-hsi, whose official position was not given. *Bottom Row*, (Left to right)—Mrs. Chang Tao-fan, Mrs. Ho Shi-yuan and child. Mrs. Liang Wen-shih, Mrs. Chow Wei, wife of the Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was absent when the picture was taken; Mrs. Ma I-chun and child; Mrs. Yang Kung-ta, Mrs. Lou Tung-sung and son. Mrs. Ku Wen-hsi, who is also of French nationality, was likewise not present when the picture was taken.

In addition to Chinese officials who have wives of French nationality, there also are a considerable number of Chinese officials who studied in the United States who have American wives. Others have wives of British and other Furopean nationalities, but none are known to have Japanese wives.

Marines Are Sentenced in Stabbing Affair

Announcement was made during the week that Corporal William H. Moon, Fourth Marines, convicted of a "scandalous conduct" charge in connection with the May 26 stabbing affray at the corner of Seymour and Avenue Roads, had been sentenced to thirty months imprisonment with hard labor to be served at Cavite. The corporal's sentence includes a reduction to rank of private and a dishonorable discharge; also loss of citizenship.

Private Arthur D. Daniels, of the Fourth Marines, found guilty of conduct contrary to good order and discipline, unlawfully striking another and drunkenness in connection with the May 26 affair, was sentenced to 24 months at hard labor at Cavite and dishonorable discharge.

Mid-Summer Edition of Shanghai Directory Appears

The mid-summer supplementary edition of the China Hong List, known as the Shanghai Directory, made its appearance end of last week, in its familiar red binding, as complete and accurate as ever. Always somewhat conservative, the publishers of the Shanghai Directory have at times been a little slow in meeting the competition of competitors, but once they got into the stride they have easily maintained their half-century old prestige. The main part of the book is devoted to an alphabetical list of firms, together with a list of staff and principal agencies. These is also an excellent roster of shipping and railways. Residents connected with business firms are classified alphabetically in a Who's Who and besides there is a list of residents arranged according to street and number. Residents are also arranged alphabetically.

Convert Secures Release of Foochow Missionary

News was received at Foochow end of last week that the Rev. Lacey Sites of the Methodist Mission had been released by the Communists, who had captured him on July 8, near Luanlingtsun, in the Kutienhsien, North Fukien.

The release of Mr. Sites was effected without ransom. According to a *Reuter* message from Foochow he was rescued by a young bandit leader who, with a hundred of his followers, scoured the hills for four days and secured the missionary's release. This young bandit leader had attended some weeks back a large missionary meeting addressed by Mr. Sites and he was so impressed that he indicated a desire to change his mode of life. Later when he heard of Mr. Sites' capture, he called his followers together and went in pursuit, with the result stated.

Sino-French Expedition to Continue

The Central Research Institute at Nanking last week received a telegram from Dr. Chu Min-yi, senior Chinese member of the Sino-French Scientific expedition, reporting that the party has arrived at Tihua, the Singkiang provincial capital. Dr. Chu reported that the French authorities have replaced the offending French member of the Expedition, and despatched a new representative who has tendered apologies to the Chinese members. Arrangements for the continuation of the Expedition have been discussed and assurances of non-repetition of unbecoming conduct were given. In view of the present amicable attitude of the French section, Dr. Chu reports, the Chinese members have agreed to continue with the Expedition for the present.

Civil War and Extrality

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The news of another impending civil war between the National Government and the rebellious Cantonese causes many a heartache among Chinese all over the world. I have much sympathy and respect for those Chinese in Canton, since I may claim myself to be a southerner. They have done much towards the unification of the country; and sacrificed most willingly during the past revolution in order to bring the country under the control of a Central Government. Above all Dr. Sun Yat Sen himself, the Father of the Chinese Republic, springs from Kwangtung. But after a careful study of the events which have occurred I cannot but blame these Chinese leaders in Canton for their selfish, treacherous, and unpatriotic step in rebelling against the National Government at Nanking.

Some of the reasons which come to my knowledge that led to this rebellion, are that the Chinese leaders of Canton failed to get a majority of seats in the Five Yuans, as well as other important high posts; and the detention of Hu Han Min in Nanking.

If the above reasons are true then surely the Chinese leaders of Canton are unfit for leadership, and they may be branded as "traitors" to their own province and the whole Chinese Nation.

We Chinese have suffered long enough from the humiliations imposed upon our country and people by the Imperialists; and especially when China is in deadly need of the support and co-operation of the Chinese thruout the whole country and length and breadth of the world, for its determination in abolishing extrality, and thus make it possible for China to join the family of Nations, is it right then for those leaders of Canton to cause anouther civil war in the country?

We have one grievance to make before the country, that is, according to the number of delegates apportioned by the National Government to the various provinces, including Mongolia, Tibet, and the Overseas Chinese; none is alloted to the Island of Hainam. Why this injustice and short-sightedness to the Chinese comrades in Hainam? The Chinese in the Island of Hainam are just as brave and patriotic as any other Chinese in the various provinces? We Chinese beseech the National Government to investigate into the matter, and hasten to allot a fixed number of delegates to the Island of Hainam, as its representatives to the National Convention.

Democracy is only possible when the whole people are educated. Education is a fundamental factor in the preservation of any country. Let all of us put our shoulders to this Herculean task of educating the sons and daughters of China, and the uneducated Chinese adults. GOH KWAN NYI.

Ai Chun School, Tandjoeng, Palembang, July 24, 1931.

The Pathetic Case of Trebitsch Lincoln

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The article in a recent issue of *The Review* regarding the turning of Trebitsch Lincoln to Buddhism and his becoming a monk because he was unable to find happiness is a pathetic story. The story was of interest especially to those who are looking for the unusual, but there is much in the article which is misleading to those who have not looked beyond the surface. It is an excellent illustration of how a life of selfish seeking for happiness leads one away from the real happiness which the Lord God intended that we should enjoy.

It is not surprising that one who served as an international spy and has been an oil prospector would get wrong impressions of life. The life of a spy is one of deception from beginning to end. As an honest person usually regards all others as honest, so he who practices deception suspects others, and can see little good in them, or in the world. During the Great War the writer came in touch with one or two men working as spies, and can testify to this fact.

Prospecting for oil is, moreover, a gamble which carries with it loss of money and much effort as well. Having worked hard and then lost all, as we have personally known people to do in prospecting for oil, it is not surprising that they become discouraged and want to give up. It is largely a game, and from a desire to get rich quick, often one staking his all in the game, which is a hard one. The gambler's outlook on life is always abnormal, uncertain and hopeless, for sooner or later he loses out in money, ideals and life.

One must therefore look at the background of any picture to get its proper perspective. No wonder Buddhism has thrived in India when life there is such as one finds it. It is not surprising that during the Middle Ages in Europe men turned to ascetism. In doing this, however, they did nothing toward remedying the terrible conditions of the people. But in this day of enlightenment, when life holds so much of joy and happiness for any man who will put himself in proper relation to God and his fellowmen, it is surprising that one should shut himself off from others, subjecting his body to torture and become a monk.

The pathetic thing is that so many people are trying to *find* happiness when it is all about them and they do not know it. Things in this sin-cursed world are not what they should be, we all admit, but the Lord Jesus uttered a great truth when he said: "He that loseth his life shall find it." Mr. Lincoln has entirely the wrong conception of life. He testifies that he has been working hard all these years to find happiness but could not find it. Nothing shows so clearly as his story the folly of a life of selfishness, where one is all the time seeking happiness for ones' self when he should be seeking to make life worth while for others. Herein lies real happiness. The mother gets happiness in doing for her children. The father finds joy in planning for and helping his son. The children are happy when they see their parents happy. The social worker or philanthropist gets joy out of seeing the good he or she has brought to others.

He who writes this story of a life which has been so great a failure tells us that Mr. Lincoln was once a clergyman. I wonder what kind of minister he was if, as he says, his whole life was a search for happiness for himself. The writer has been a minister of the gospel for thirty years and can certainly testify to a life of joy and happiness. This has come, however, not in self-seeking but in doing for others. CHARLES A LEONARD.

Harbin, Manchuria, July 15, 1931.

The Wanpaoshan Affair

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:—

The Koreans built a dam on the Itung River and a water ditch to lead the water of the Itung River for irrigation purposes to the land supposedly leased to the Koreans. The ditch was cut right across the farms of the Chinese, was 30 feet wide by 30 feet deep and 10 miles long. When the Chinese farmers rose to fill the water ditch as a last means of recovering their own farms, they were fired upon by the Japanese policemen. Many Chinese were killed or wounded!

Immediately after that, the Japanese military strength in Manchuria, the Chinese Three Eastern Provinces, was increased from 2,000 to 3,000 troops. A very good excuse for sending more troops to Chinese Territory!

The Japanese had wilfully juggled with the news of the affair and published in Korea that about 200 Koreans in Wanpaoshan were being massacred by Chinese farmers and 700 cavalrymen, thus causing and inspiring the sudden outbreaks by the Koreans in massacring the Chinese and destroying Chinese property in Chemulpo, Pingyang, Seoul, Chinampo, Heijo, Fusan, etc. The power of Japanese newspaper-men!

The past events show that the Japanese had never failed before to quell any outbreak by the Koreans in a matter of a few hours, no matter how widespread the outbreak was. Some of the present incidents happened as late as July 7, whereas the first incident occurred during the night of the 5th!

Now the Chinese have resorted to a boycott, but one of the British newspapers comments that it is a regrettable decision. It says, "First of all, resort to a boycott of another nation's trade and commerce, if justifiable in any circumstances should only be resorted to when all means to secure remedy for a wrong have been exhausted and every form of protest against continuance failed."

Comment which helps the tiger to increase its fierceness, without considering what has been done to the sufferers, and offering not any sympathy, is rather regrettable indeed! MARTIN FENG.

Shanghai, July 15, 1931.

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Firm

Business Done 1,100,000 Shares
July 22

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. July 20	Tues. July 21
23½	11⅛	1.00	Adams Express	15½	15¾
42¾	18⅜	3.00	Allis Chalmers	26	27
129¾	92¼	4.00	American Can	104⅝	106⅛
51¾	21¼	—	American &ForeignPower	30	30⅞
31½	11	—	American& For. Power W	17¾	18
58½	24⅜	2.00	American Smelting	34¾	35
201¾	156½	9.00	American Tel. & Tel. ..	178¾	179⅝
132¾	102⅛	5.00	American Tobacco "B" ..	123⅞	124⅞
80¾	40⅜	3.00	American Waterworks ..	50	51¼
43¼	18¾	1.50	Anaconda Copper	27¼	27⅜
23⅝	11⅛	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	15½	16½
87⅞	43½	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	57	59¼
70⅜	38½	4.00	Bethlehem Steel	45¾	47
30¾	14½	1.00	Borg Warner	19½	20
145⅜	24¾	1.25	Canadian Pacific Railway	27½	26¼
31½	59½	6.00	Case J. I.	72¾	74½
54⅛	27½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	37	38¾
25¾	12½	1.00	Chrysler..	23½	23½
20¾	9¾	*.30	Cities Service, Com.	Unq.	10⅞
45⅝	20⅝	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric..	31½	31⅝
16⅝	6	.75	Columbia Graphaphone ..	9⅜	9
12	6⅞	.40	Commonwealth &Southern	8⅜	8⅝
2¾	1⅜	—	„ „ war.	1⅝	1¾
109⅝	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	94½	95¼
12	5	—	Continental Oil	8⅝	9¼
5⅞	2⅛	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3⅜	3¼
78¾	61½	4.00	Drug Incorporated	73½	73¼
107	71	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours.. ..	89½	90⅛
185¾	118	*5.00	Eastman Kodak	146	148½
61	31⅛	6% S	Electric Bond & Share ..	40¼	40½
38⅜	11⅝	2.50	Fox Film "A"	17⅜	16¾
12	5⅛	—	General Aviation	5¾	5½
54¾	36	1.60	General Electric..	42	42¾
56	43	3.00	General Foods	49	49½
48	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	38	38¼
84⅛	46½	5.00	General Railway Signal ..	Unq.	Unq.
42½	21	2.50	Gold Dust	28⅛	28⅞
20⅞	8¼	—	Goodrich Rubber..	13½	13½
52¾	30⅝	3.00	Goodyear Tire& Rubber ..	40¼	41
22⅝	10	1.00	Granby	14½	14¼
26	11	1.00	Hudson Motors, ...	13⅛	13⅜
62½	27¾	4.00	International Cement .	32	32½
4	1¼	—	International Combu. Eng.	2	2
60½	38⅝	2.50	International Harvester .	42½	43⅛
20⅛	9½	.60	International Nickel.. ..	Unq	14⅞
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel. & Tel.	31⅞	32½
80¾	40⅝	3.00	Johns Manville ..	52⅞	54½
15½	8½	—	Kelvinator	11	11
31½	14¾	1.00	Kennecott	19⅞	19⅞
27¾	17⅞	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	20¾	20⅛
35½	18	1.00	Kroger Grocery..	29½	30½
91¾	60½	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B" ..	74½	74¾
63½	36⅛	3.00	Loew's: Inc	46	46⅛
20⅛	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com.) ..	21¼	21
19	8⅛	—	Ludlum Steel	13	12⅞
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	20¾	20¾
40⅞	20	4.00	Nash Motors	28	28
14¾	6⅛	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	10½	10½
132¼	71½	6.00	New York Central	85½	87
11	4⅜	—	North American Aviation	8¼	8¾
69½	48½	3.00	Pacific Lighting	53½	Unq.
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	7⅜	7⅜
50¼	19⅝	2.50	Paramount—Publix Corp	24¼	24¼
64	42⅛	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad ..	47	48
8½	4⅞	.20	Pennroad Corporation ..	5	6⅜?
16⅝	4¾	—	Phillips Petroleum	7⅞	8½
96½	72	3.40	Public Service of N.Jersey	80	Unq.
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	18½	19⅛
24½	11¼	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum ..	14⅞	14⅞
53	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B" ..	52⅛	51⅞
63¼	44⅞	*2.50	Sears Roebuck	56	Unq.
10¼	4½	—	Shell Union	6⅞	7
23⅜	10⅛	—	Simmons Company	16½	16⅜
54½	36	2.00	SouthernCaliforniaEdison	44½	45¼
20½	14⅞	1.20	Standard Brands	18¼	18¼
88⅜	55⅛	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric..	62¼	63½
52½	30⅝	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	38½	39⅜
26	13⅞	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	18⅝	18¾
36¼	18	2.00	Texas Corporation	23⅞	24¼
55¾	29⅛	3.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	Unq.	36
59	32	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing ..	35⅜	34½
18	6⅝	.40	Trans America	7⅝	7⅝
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	50⅝	51
205⅛	137	10.00	Union Pacific Railway ..	162	164
38⅞	20⅞	—	UnitedAircraft&Transp't	27⅞	28⅞
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corporation	23	23⅜
20⅜	10⅛	—	U.S. Rubber..	14⅞	15¼
152⅜	83⅛	7.00	U.S. Steel	95¾	97¼
76¾	23⅛	—	Vanadium	31¾	32⅛
20⅜	4¾	—	Warner Bros. Pictures ..	7½	7⅜
107¾	56⅛	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M. ..	67⅜	68
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	68	68¼
*plus extras			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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Tangpu Asks Death Penalty for Tehchow Missionary

A correspondent at Tehchow reports that burglaries at the Mission Hospital there had been occurring over a period of three months, totalling nearly $2500. Dr. F F. Tucker, the treasurer of the Hospital, was advised to sleep in the office, in the hopes of catching the thief. Early on the morning of July 11 the thief came again, entering the office door with his skeleton key, and as he turned towards the safe he was confronted by Dr. Tucker. The two grappled but the thief was young and strong and broke away, spraining the hand of the doctor. He ran out of the Hospital but was caught by others. When taken to the Hospital the man was found to be the janitor of the building; an artery in the lower part of the back had been injured by a bullet. He died shortly afterwards. Evidence was found in his room in the form of a considerable sum, as well as numerous hospital articles which he had in storage

The local Tangpu is making much of the incident, and has even suggested closing the Hospital. However, the man's father had arrived the previous evening and with regret stated that it is better than if his son had lived, under the circumstances, for the evidence was so conclusive.

The Tehchow Kuomintang is demanding that Dr. Tucker should pay with his life for killing the intruder. It also is demanding that the authorities should prevent the "escape" of Dr. Tucker from Tehchow; that the United States Minister should apologize to the Shantung Provincial Government and to the local authorities; that an indemnity be paid to the family of the deceased man; that the activities of the American Board Mission be suspended and that the school maintained by the Mission at Tehchow be closed. The Chinese authorities have in the meantime arrested Dr. Tucker and taken him to Tsinanfu.

Pick and Levitsky Charged in Special District Court

Evidence was heard in the Shanghai Special District Court July 18 in the case against Eugene Pick and Max Levitsky. Evidence that the accused represented themselves as being advisors to the purchase department of the Nanking government was given by R K. Raphael. Mr. Raphael remarked during the hearing that their idea was to induce him to sign a contract for the supply of $1,300,000 in arms and ammunition for Canton, where the Kwangtung Government is, so that they could extort money from him with the document as their weapon.

Levitsky was arrested in front of a printing shop on June 16 Police evidence is to the effect that the accused forged Raphael & Co.'s chop and used it on a document—a draft agreement of the arms deal. The accused ordered the forgery chop in the same printing shop at which Raphael & Co. are customers. Pick was arrested on the same day for being involved in the case.

Evidence was given by Nicholas Chu that he signed on the contract as a witness and that he had never seen the words "guaranteed by" above his signature. The documents were signed at his home, but Levitsky and a man named Carroll visited him at the General Hospital two or three days afterwards to ascertain that the signature on the documents was his. He said he then further examined the documents and found neither the words "guaranteed by" nor Chang Fah-ying's chops.

The case has been remanded for one week.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 15th July 1931.

This week there has been a marked change in the situaton here. A feelin that the buoyancy of Stocks and Commodities had been overdone abroad was prevalent, and checked, and in some cases, reversed further advances. The financial situation of Germany appears to be tragically insecure and causing the gravest anxiety. Locally the speculators oversold position is now estimated to be reduced to £ two millions and a quarter. Advices from abroad are not too optimistic regarding silver, which is not receiving much support other than from China

Silver: On the 9th inst. opened at 13⅜d. cash and forward, and G. $.28⅝, and closes to-day at 13$\frac{1}{16}$d and G $.28.

India is reported as having sold: China both bought and sold: America has been inclined to sell

Exchange: – The official T/T rate on London on the 9th inst. was 1/3¾d., lowered on the 13th to 1/3d. and since unchanged.

The market opened on the 9th inst. with sellers of T/T on London and New York at 1/3$\frac{7}{16}$d. and G. $.31¼: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3$\frac{9}{16}$d. and G. $.31⅞: Yen Cross rate 49.40: Yen 158: Gold Bars 736.50. During the day easiness prevailed, and at one time 1/3$\frac{5}{16}$d. and G. $.31 were the best obtainable, but the market closed at 1/3⅜d. and G. $.31⅜. Gold Bars 737.20.

On the 10th inst. a dull day fluctuating being 1/3$\frac{7}{16}$d. and G. $.31¼, Yen 158, and 1/3⅜d, 31$\frac{7}{16}$ and 157½. steady at the close Gold Bars opened at 729 and closed at 726.70.

The 11th inst. the market remained quiet and steady all the morning at 1/3$\frac{7}{16}$d. and G. $ 31¼ and Yen 157¾: Gold Bars began 735 50 and closed at 729.50.

On the 13th inst. the market opened at 1/3$\frac{5}{16}$d. and G. $.31 but declined immediately to 1/3$\frac{3}{16}$d. and G. $.30¾: later easiness prevailed and the best obtainable became 1/3$\frac{1}{16}$d and G. $.30½: Gold Bars opened at 737.50 and closed at 748.80.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 82,777,000	a decrease of	Tls. 1,800,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$ 173,290,000	an increase of	$1,820,000

Estimated value Tls. 207,545,000 as against Tls. 220,248,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for June	Thursday July 9	Friday July 10	Saturday July 11	Monday July 13	Tuesday July 14	Wed. July 15
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/2 390	1/3¼	1/3¼	1/3¼	1/3	1/3	1/3
D/Dfts ,,		1/3¼	1/3¼	1/3¼	1/3	1/3	1/3
4 m/s ,,	–	1/2$\frac{5}{16}$	1/3$\frac{3}{16}$	1/3$\frac{5}{16}$	1/3$\frac{1}{16}$	1/3$\frac{1}{16}$	1/3$\frac{1}{16}$
T/T on India	80,710	85½	85½	85½	84	84	84
T/T on France	744.480	788	788	788	774	774	773
T/T on N.Y.	29,155	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
T/T on Demand		30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		130	130	130	128	142	137
T/T on H'kong	80.795	80 nom.	80¼ nom.	80⅛ nom.	80⅛ nom.	80¼ nom.	80 nom.
T/T on Japan	169.720	160	160	160	162½	162½	162¾
T/T on Batavia	72.410	76½	76¾	76¾	75½	75½	75½
T/T on Straits	93.480	182	182	182	185	185	185
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L Cred.&D/A	1/2 670	1/4⅛	1/4⅛	1/4⅛	1/3⅞	1/3⅞	1/3⅞
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4¼	1/4¼	1/4¼	1/4	1/4	1/4
6m/s B/L Cred&D/A	1/3.515	1/4⅜	1/4⅜	1/4⅜	1/4⅛	1/4⅛	1/4⅛
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	790.600	835	835	835	820	820	820
4m/s N.Y. Lc	30.905	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
4m/s ,, Docs		32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 9	July 10	July 11	July 13	July 14	July 15
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	13⅜	13⅛	13$\frac{5}{16}$	13$\frac{3}{16}$	13	13$\frac{1}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 28⅝	G.$ 28⅜	G.$.28½	G.$.28⅜	G.$.27⅞	$.28
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 737.20	Tls. 726.70	Tls 729.90	Tls. 748.80	Tls. 744	Tls 746.80
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 112.50	Tls 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50	Tls. 112.50
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 72.55	Tls. 72.525	Tls. 72.4875	Tls. 72.4¾	Tls. 72.4¾	Tls. 72.4375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	2½%	London on Paris	T/T 123 67
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.85⅝
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2¼%	Bombay on London	T/T 1 5¾
,, ,, 4 ,,	2⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/1⅞
,, ,, 6 ,,	2½%	Kobe on London	T/T 2 0$\frac{23}{64}$

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 16, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	79½	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	89⅞	5.08
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	83½	7 39
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	107	4.61
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	52	11.91
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	84½	7 46
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	101¼	5.91
German General Electric (A. E. G.) ..	6 % May 1, 1948	72	9.31
German Central Bank for Agriculture. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	65	13.74
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	85¼	7.15
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	107	5.93
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	99¾	7 02
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	42	—
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	107½	5.95
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp. . ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	98¼	5 59
Oriental Development Co.	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	95¼	5.81
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	106¼	6.51
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.) ..	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	77	10.34
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	80	7.20
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	21	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	69	9.35
Saxon Public Works	6½% May 1, 1951	62	11 33
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	70	10.45
Toho Electric Power Co. Notes (Japan) ..	6 % July 1, 1932	100¼	5 74
Tokyo Electric Light Co. (Japan)	6 % June 15, 1953	87	7.19
Ujigawa Electric Power Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	100¼	6 92
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	50	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	23½	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. ..	Common Stock	54½	—
Belgian National Rway. Pertg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Am. Shares)	79	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	46	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	16½	—
United Aircraft and Transport Corp.	Common Stock	26¼	—
Vacuum Oil Co. ..	Common Stock	41⅜	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	61	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	13	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	11¾	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A" ..	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	36	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	76	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	69½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	67½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan) ..	5 % 1912	45½	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	46	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	27	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/09	19	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Return of the Shanghai Customs

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MONTREAL MARU, May 18.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls* 1,050	*Pls.*	3,796
Iron, Old	,,	52
Ink, Printing	,,	44
Pitch	,,	300
Paper, Chipboard	,,	6,131
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	23
Varnish	*Galls.*	36

SANYO MARU, May 18.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts above 45	*Pls.*	15
Cotton, Raw... *Bls.* 900	,,	3,272
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	5
Screws	,,	3
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	25
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength...	,,	223
Starch	,,	577
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,167
Wax, Paraffin	*Pls.*	420
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 1,245	*G. U.*	37,402

SANYO MARU, May 19.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai *Bls* 35	*Pls.*	34.84
Yellow, Tsingtao ,, 90	,,	87.18
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai... *Bls.* 79	,,	254.50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	252
,, Yolk, Frozen	,,	375
Bristles, Assorted	,,	50
Hides, Buffalo	,,	331
Oil, Wood	,,	460
Seed, Sesamum	,,	36,580
Wool, Sheep's	,,	300
Skins, Goat, Untanned...	,,	1,842
,, Kid, ,,	*Pcs.*	5,770
,, Doe, ,,	,,	36,867
,, Lamb ,,	,,	1,000
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	48,525
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	10,570
,, Weasel, ,,	,,	13,800
,, Wild Cat ,,	,,	800

OLYMPIA, May 20.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Hair, Human	*Pls.*	182
Seed, Sesamum	,,	10,920

ASAMA MARU, May 21.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw *Bls.* ... 75	*Pls.*	265
Borax, Refined	,,	239
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	*Galls.*	2,650

FERNHILL, May 21.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Raw *Bls.* 4,975	*Pls.*	15,904
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets	*Pls.*	840
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets Plain	*Pls.*	2,155
Carbon Black	,,	433
Wax, Paraffin	,,	168

SOYO MARU, May 23.

(Agents: Showa Transportation Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Egg Albumen Dried	*Pls.*	84
Seed, Sesamum	,,	36,473

SILVERYEW, May 23.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw ... *Bls.* 500	*Pls.*	1,866
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	8
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	674
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength...	,,	267
Ink, Printing	,,	91
Sulphur Black	,,	262
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,508
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	180
Motor-cars	,,	7
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	178
Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	*Galls.*	53,000
Machinery and Parts of	*G. Units.*	64,456
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	1,031

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, May 25.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	*Pls.*	58
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	600
Barley	,,	106
Coffee	,,	10
Cocoa Butter	,,	16
Hides, Bull	,,	338
,, Steer	,,	51
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength..	,,	78
Indigo Paste, Artificial;		
50 per cent. strength..	,,	74
Oranges, Fresh	,,	605
Paper, Printing (Wood free)	,,	150
,, Writing	,,	76
Pitch	,,	313
Soda Ash	,,	840
,, Hydrosulphite of ...	,,	132
Sulphur Black	,,	186
Sugar, Milk	,,	84
Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	31
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	5
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	261
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	197
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 304	*G. Units.*	22,724
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	3,860
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	19,379
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	1,026,868

JEFF DAVIS, May 27.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America.

Hides, Cow	*Pls.*	305
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength..	,,	467
50 ,, ,, ...	,,	293
Milk Sugar	,,	252
Sulphur Black	,,	824
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,561
Turpentine, Mineral	*Galls.*	8,333
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 116	*G. Units*	7,629
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	51,708

GERTRUDE MAERSK, May 27.

(Agents: Melchers & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton Flannel:		
Grey	*Pcs.*	34
Yarn-dyed	,,	17
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Bar Ends	*Pls.*	869
Hoops	,,	9
Pipes	,,	3,850
Tinned Plates, Plain..	,,	1,080
,, ,, Scraps	,,	938
Ink, Printing	,,	32
Paper, Bristol Board	,,	5
,, Chipboard	,,	3,100
,, Coated	,,	9
,, Manifold	,,	4
,, Press Board	,,	8
,, Printing (Wood free)	,,	6
,, Writing	,,	13
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	149
Canned Flour	*Doz.*	460
Paints, Unclassed	*Galls.*	72
Enamelled Ironware...	*G. Units.*	1,765
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	3,068
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	643,892

MALAYAN PRINCE, May 29.

(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Aluminium Sheets	*Pls.*	91
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates Plain...	,,	575
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	53
Borax, Crystal	,,	588
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength..	,,	166
50 ,, ,, ...	,,	66
Leather, Kid	,,	4
Paper, Grease-proof	,,	28
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	20,815
,, Prepared	,,	5
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	209
Sulphur Black	,,	280
Machines, Sewing...	*Pcs.*	50
Cigarettes	*Mille*	60
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,511
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 282	*G. Units*	19,739
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	1,677
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	*Hk. Tls.*	774,373
,, Bullion	,,	414,921

BORDEAUX MARU, May 30.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Old or Scrap	*Pls.*	142
Quicksilver	,,	20
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,774
Seed-cake, Cotton	,,	1,476
Sea Shells	,,	58
Tin Slabs	,,	75
Varnish	,,	283
Cotton Shirtings:		
Grey	*Pcs.*	300
Dyed	,,	34
White	,,	41
Eggs, Fresh	,,	31,200

PRESIDENT WILSON, June 2

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars and Chassis of	*Pcs.*	3
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	260
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	65
Cotton, Raw *Bls.* 2,750	*Pls.*	6,711
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain...	*Pls.*	2,869
Pipe Fittings	,,	9
Aluminium-foil	,,	60
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	147
Asphalt	,,	6,668
Asparagus	,,	15
Carbon Black	,,	87
Ink, Printing	*Pls.*	33
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
50 per cent. strength..	,,	106
Indigo Grains, Artificial:		
60 per cent. strength...	,,	50
Grease Lubsicating Mineral	,,	64
Leather, Sole:		
(Shoulders)	,,	14
(Splits)	,,	20
Leather, Cow, Patent...	,,	10
Paper, Wrapping	,,	45
Oranges, Fresh	,,	83
Soda, Ash	,,	840
Soap, Household	,,	26
Sulphur Black	,,	847
Saccharine	,,	30
Files	*Doz.*	1,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	56,868
Lemons, Fresh	*Mille*	91
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 382	*G. Units*	23,387
Automobiles, Parts of	,,	1,332
Machinery, & Parts of...	,,	88,289
Treasure:		
Silver Bullion	*Hk. Tls.*	54,198

HIYE MARU, June 4.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America

Oil, Wood	*Pls.*	9,156
Eggs, Fresh	*Pcs.*	12,800

IRISBANK, June 4.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	62
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	139
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,492
Oil, Kerosene:		
American, in Case...	*Galls.*	50,500

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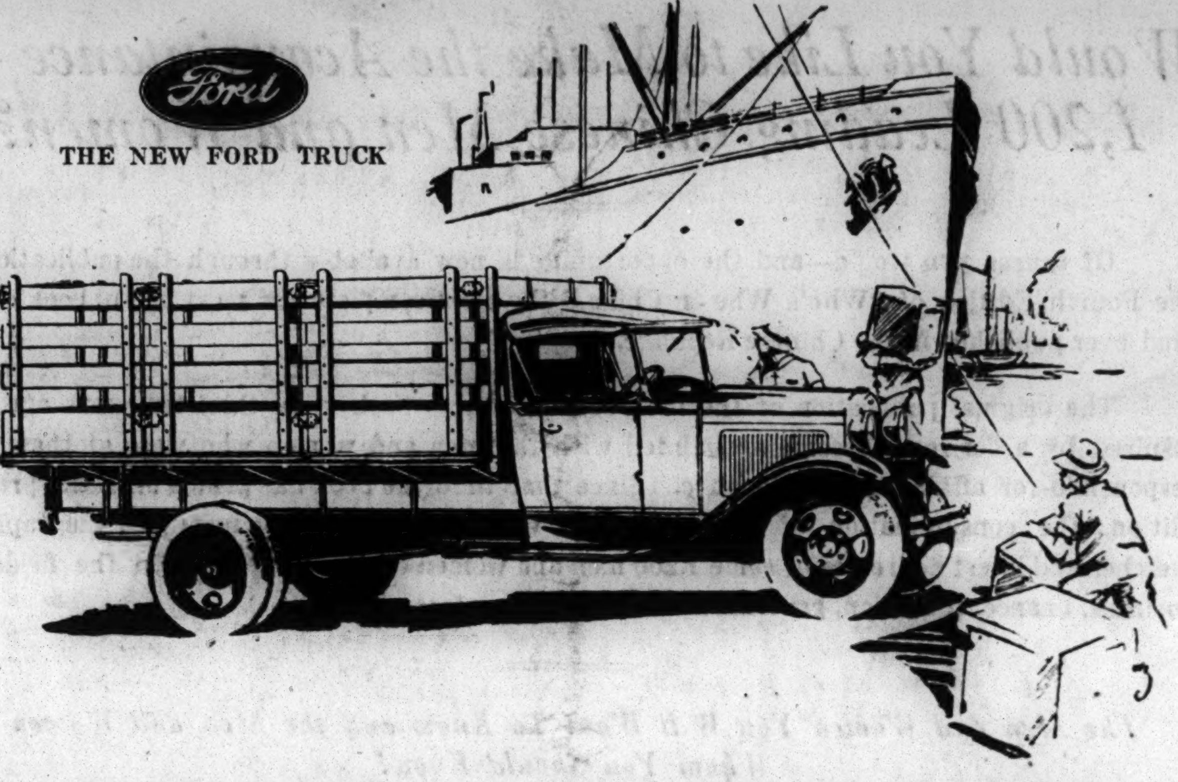

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